The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,078—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
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Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 9-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 1

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,915 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th March, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and up to False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 15th March, 1881, at 1 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "COCONADA," 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 11th March, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 2,100 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer *Roma* from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th March, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 20th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY. [Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 300	„ 200	„ 80
Port Said	„ 330	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 310	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 115

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger-Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports:—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
TRANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To BRINDISI	400	280	110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows:—

S. S. TERE .... D. Lucich on or about 25th March 1881.
S. S. MEMFI .... „ 25th April 1881.
S. S. CALIPSO .. B. Gelcich „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th March, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 7th, 1881.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the REINDEER are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from London, and requested to apply to us for DELIVERY ORDER and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods from the Prince's Dock without delay.

No Claim will be paid unless passed by Captain GILL previous to the steamer's departure.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents, s. s. "Reindeer."

Bombay, 7th March, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th Mar.
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barrat	17th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th „
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3661	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from ... equivalent to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 500	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	1st Mar
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th Mar
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th „
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collis	2,100	300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,150	300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail as above on 19th March positively. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th February, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

IN consequence of the departure from Bombay OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF early in April, the whole of his valuable household furniture, Carriages, Horses, Plants, Guns, Wines, and other effects bona fide the property of General ... will be on sale on and after the 1st ... at the Commander-in-Chief's residence, the ... Malabar Hill.

Such property as is not sold by MONDAY, the 4th April, will be put up to Public Auction on and after the 5th April. Further particulars will be published and catalogues printed hereafter. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1881, at 2 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the report of the Directors and the audited statements of accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, Secretary.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the 10th, to Thursday, the 24th March, 1881, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 28th February, 1881.

LATEST TRIUMPH, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878.

WHEELER & WILSON HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE ONLY "GRAND PRIZE" & DIPLOMA FOR SEWING MACHINES OVER EIGHTY COMPETITORS, *BEING THE HIGHEST AWARD MADE.*

THE "Grand Prize" of which about 100 were awarded to Exhibitors of all nations and classes, is 2½ inch in diameter, and weighs 8 ounces avoirdupois and must not be mistaken for the Gold Medal which is of secondary grade, of 2 inch in diameter and 3 ounces in weight, and of which 2,600 were awarded.

No Sewing Machine has approached in highest excellence to Wheeler and Wilson's genuine machines in all the Exhibitions of the world.

For Family use and all grades of manufacturing in Cloth and Leather.

Hand and treadle Machines, prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 165. Curved and Straight Needles.

Machines for making button holes; Machines for Pleating and Kittering.

Extras and Sundries always in Stock.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 6, Parsee Bazaar Street.

HOLKAR AND SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

1. Extension of the line to Chitor.
2. Alteration of the Time Table.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and after the 10th March, 1881, that Line from Neemuch to Chitor will be OPENED for the conveyance of all kinds of traffic.

The Time Table will also be altered, and two passenger trains run between Fatehabad and Neemuch, instead of one as at present.

The trains will arrive at and depart from the principle stations as follows:—

Down Trains.		1 Mail.	2 Mixed.	3 Local.
Khundwa	dep	A. M. 10 35	A. M. 1 25	
Mhow	arr	P. M. 4 32	9 0	
Do.	dep	4 50	9 30	P. M. 1 20
Indore	arr	5 15	10 36	P. M. 2 30
Fatehabad Junction	arr	7 50	P. M. 1 12	
Do. (Ujjain Branch)	dep	P. M. 8 30	P. M. 1 40	
Ujjain	arr	9 20	2 40	
Ujjain (Ujjain Branch)	dep	P. M. 6 15	A. M. 11 45	
Fatehabad (Ujjain Branch)	arr	7 15	P. M. 12 45	
Fatehabad Junction	dep	8 20	1 32	
Ruttlam	arr	A. M. 12 0	P. M. 6 10	
Jaora	arr	1 18	8 17	
Mandesaur	arr	4 12	11 15	
Neemuch	arr	6 37	A. M. 2 10	
Chitor	arr	A. M. 10 0	—	

Up Trains.		1 Mail.	2 Mixed.	3 Local.
Chitor	dep	P. M. 3 45	A. M.	
Neemuch	arr	6 51	6 40	
Mandesaur	arr	9 29	9 25	
Jaora	arr	11 57	P. M. 12 23	
Ruttam	arr	A. M. 1 36	2 25	
Fatehabad Junction	arr	A. M. 5 39	7 25	
Fatehabad (Ujjain Branch)	dep	A. M. 6 10	P. M. 8 30	
Ujjain (Ujjain Branch)	arr	7 0	9 20	
Ujjain (Ujjain Branch)	dep	A. M. 4 35	P. M. 6 15	
Do. Fatehabad	arr	5 25	7 15	
Fatehabad Junction	dep	5 59	7 51	
Indore	arr	7 19	10 19	
Do.	dep	8 4	10 25	P. M. 3 0
Mhow	arr	8 59	11 35	P. M. 4 5
Khundwa	arr	P. M. 3 40	A. M. 7 40	

By Order,
W. E. HARTT, Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Mhow, 5th March, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re* MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE, WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees............Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 10TH MARCH, NO PERFORMANCE,

In consequence of the rehearsal for Miss EMILY BLAIN'S Benefit.

FRIDAY: EAST LYNNE.

Lady Issabel / Madame Vine } .... Mrs. DIGBY WILLOUGHBY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight .... Rs. 32
Do. do. four .... „ 16
Orchestra Stalls .... „ 4
Pit Stalls .... „ 2
Back Seats .... Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

TO BE LET, the SECOND and THIRD FLOOR in Hornby Row, now in the occupation of the ... Office, facing the sea. Rent moderate. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co., House and Estate Agents.

33, Meadow Street.

ESTATE OF SURGEON-MAJOR R. McMULLEN, Deceased.

ALL PERSONS being indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, ... are requested to communicate with the above Estate are one month from this date, after which ... within will be taken notice of.

W. H. AUCHINLECK, Captain, R. A., President Committee of Adjustment.

Colaba Barracks, Bombay, 9th March, 1881.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DIVIDEND of Rs. (65) sixty-five per share, declared at the Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 8th March, 1881, will be PAID to the Shareholders, whose names are on the register on the 8th March, 1881, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th March, 1881, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates, when applying for their dividends.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE CUSTOMJEE ...DY, Secretary.

Bombay, ... 1881.

MORENAS AND CO.,
(ESTABLISHED 1835)
Entirely under a new Management.

ICES ! ICES !! ICES !!!
BISCUITS ! BISCUITS !! BISCUITS !!!
PASTRY ! PASTRY !! PASTRY !!!
COMFITS ! COMFITS !! COMFITS !!!

MESSRS. MORENAS & Co., beg to inform their Customers that orders for ICE CREAM and ICE PUDDING MOULDS will be executed with care and judgment, and nothing will be spared to merit the patronage of the public.

All sorts of Wines of the best quality will be supplied at moderate rates.

MORENAS & CO., 15, MEADOW STREET.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Cooling, Refreshing, and Specially Prepared for the Hot Season.

SYRUP OF ROSES.

Lemon. Raspberry.
Ginger. Pineapple.
Strawberry. Orange.
&c. &c. &c.

Per Bottle, As. 12.

B. S. MADON & Co., CHEMISTS, &c., 12, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NUBIAN WATER-PROOF BLACKING

Does not soil the clothing or injure the leather; produces, without brushing, a beautiful and water-proof polish upon

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, BAGS, HARNESS, &c., &c.

PER BOTTLE, ANNAS 12 ONLY.

B. S. MADON & Co., CHEMISTS, &c., 12 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AMBROSIAL LEMON CREAM OR REFRESHING SUMMER DRINK.

Health-giving, Nourishing, Purifying, Strengthening and Refreshing.

THE preparation is a perfect luxury, a most agreeable, invigorating draught for the Hot Season, possessing refreshing and cooling properties; is efficacious in reviving Appetite, improving Digestion, curing Fevers, Billiousness, Sun-stroke and Billious Headache, Nausea, and Sea-sickness; and removes all the bad effects that remain after an injudicious use of stimulants. Price per bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

B. S. MADON & CO., 12, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY, 28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, 9, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA, AND 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C. With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) by first-class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention.

WM. WATSON & Co.

STILTON CHEESES.

REGULAR SHIPMENTS now coming forward by the P. and O. Mail-steamers. Orders solicited.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

			Cash per doz. Rs. as.
Best uncovered	2	inch...	3 4
Best uncovered	2¼	inch...	3 12
Best uncovered	2½	inch...	4 4
Canvas covered, waterproofed	2¼	inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2¼	inch...	8 0
Flannel covered, silk sewn	2½	inch...	9 8
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2¼	inch...	9 0
Flannel covered, catgut sewn	2½	inch...	10 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE !!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

MESSRS. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms:—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. ...... „ do. Pts. „ 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR MESSRS. GIESLIGR'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., WINE MERCHANTS, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT, 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VIOLINS. MODELS OF

	Rs. a.
Straduarius	60 0
Guernarius	75 0
Other Violins, from Rs. 80 to	100 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a Box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Black-wood case, complete.	
Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Black-wood case, complete	150 0
Violin strings, per set	
Cheap Violins and Bow, not in cases, from Rs. 25, 35, 45 and	55 0
Violin Bow, each Rs. 3, 5, 7, and	10 0
Set of Æolean Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6 0

BANJOS.

Six-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case, complete	25 0
Do. do. do. plain wood, brass hoop, in case, complete	28 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, screwed parchment head, inlaid wood, in case, complete	30 0
Do. do. brass hoop, in case, complete	35 0
Do. do, do. plain wood, machine head, of superior make, in case complete	40 0
Do. do. do. plain wood, in case, complete, 65	0
Tuning Pipes for Six-stringed Banjo	9 8
Cheap Banjos, without cases, each Rs. 15, 20, and	25 0
Piccolo Banjos, each Rs. 5 and	8 0
Banjo strings, per set Rs. 2-8 and	3 8

TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS.

Six Jingles, 12 inches in diameter	6 0
Five Jingles, 12 inches in diameter	9 0
Four Jingles, 11 inches in diameter	12 0
Tacked Parchment heads ... meter	12 0
Extra Parchment heads always kept in stock, each Re. 1 and	3 0

NIGGER BONES.

Per set	1 8
A substitute for Bones—The Distinett	2 0 / 1 0

CASTAGNETS.

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INDEX GEOGRAPHICUS INDICUS:

Being a List, Alphabetically arranged, of the Principal places in her Imperial Majesty's Indian Empire, accompanied by notes and statements statistical, political, and descriptive, of the several provinces and administrations of the Empire, the Native States, independent and feudatory, attached to and in political relationship with each, and other information relating to India and the East, Latitudes, Longitudes, and Heights above Sea Level of the several Military Cantonments, Sanataria, Civil Stations, &c.

WITH MAPS.

The Spelling of all the Names being in accordance with the recent Orthography authorised by the Government of India.

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Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conformity with a Resolution passed at the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the above Company on the 1st instant, a DIVIDEND is now PAYABLE on both A and B shares at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 31st December last. The Dividend Warrants can therefore be obtained on production of share certificates at the registered office of the Company, 8, Church Lane.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co., Secretaries & Agents.

Bombay, 10th March, 1881.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received till noon on the 22nd March, 1881, for the SUPPLY of, and REPAIRS to, Barrack Furniture for the year 1881-82.

The conditions and forms of Contract, Musters, and Patterns of Barrack Furniture and Schedule of Rates on which Tenders are to be based, can be seen, and forms of tenders obtained by personal application, at the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Office at Mazagon, during office hours.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders should accompany a deposit of Rupees 200 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

W. W. ROBINSON, Lieut., R. E., Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869. IN THE LONDON BANKRUPTCY COURT.

IN THE MATTER of a SPECIAL RESOLUTION for LIQUIDATION by Arrangement of the Affairs of ANDREW ARCHIBALD BUCHANAN and HERBERT MUSGRAVE PHIPSON, of 17 and 18, Cornhill, in the city of London, and 25, Cockspur Street, in the County of Middlesex, lately trading together in partnership with James Alexander Forbes, now of Bombay, under the style and firm of J. A. Forbes and Company, as East India and General Agents and Commission Merchants, the said Andrew Archibald Buchanan, residing at 47, Wigmore Street, in the County of Middlesex, and the said Herbert Musgrave Phipson, at 14, Connaught Square, in the County of Middlesex. The Creditors of the above-named Andrew Archibald Buchanan and Herbert Musgrave Phipson, who have not already proved their debts, are required on or before the Ninth day of April, 1881, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims to me, the undersigned, William Lewis Clifton Browne, of 3, 4, and 5, Queen Street, Cheapside, in the City of London, Chartered Accountant, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of the dividend proposed to be declared.—Dated this Sixteenth day of February, 1881.

W. L. CLIFTON BROWNE, Chartered Accountant Trustee.

Witness to the signature of the said William Lewis Clifton Browne, Alfred George Sharpe, 3, Queen Street, Cheapside, London, E. C., Bookkeeper.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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WANTED, a Medium-sized DOG-CART in good repair. Price, about Rs. 300. Apply "W. S.," care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

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NOTICE—Messrs. GLENROY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of China, Japan, and bronzeware of various design.

FOR SALE, the lugger Elfin which was second in last year's regatta to the Rapparee. Price, Rs. 350. Apply "F. B.," *Bombay Gazette.*

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SUPERFINE CARD-BOARDS, suitable for INVITATION and ADMISSION CARDS, DRAWING and PICTURE-MOUNTS, &c., &c. J. NEUBERG...

COMFORTABLE QUARTERS with board for a gentleman. Upper-storied Bungalow, handy Fort, and facing the sea. Apply to "J. M.," *Bombay Ga...*

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price R... with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Ga...* Office.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE, in excellent condition, lately arrived via the Cape. Price Rs. ... dozen quarts. Packed in cases of 3 dozen. Obtainable at the Godowns of RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

AT LANOWLEE.—TO BE SOLD or LET on LEASE with or without furniture that desirable Residence Sophia Lodge, 15 minutes walk from the station. Apply by letter or otherwise to the owner at the L... Lanowlee, 22nd February, 1881.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., if not previously sold, a handsome country-bred MARE, quiet, sound, and broken to double and single harness and saddle; ... years old, to be seen at Messrs. SCOTT and ... stables.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs ... Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The ... The Bombay Salt Act, The ... Act, The ... Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger ... Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam ... Steam Vessel Survey ... Port Trust Act. Price Rs. ... the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CALIFORNIAN PR... Muscat Raisins, Eleme ... at PEARCE'S, 22, Apollo Stree...

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THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,

WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART-ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

THE past week has brought no noticeable improvement in the general trade of the port. Imports are still labouring under the depression of excessive supplies, and although prices of most articles show little actual decline, the difficulty on the part of holders is to realise at present rates. In Exports the position is no more hopeful. A heavy fall in the value of Cotton at home has induced a certain amount of business in the way of covering previous sales made at higher rates, but the extent of new transactions with Europe is very limited, and it seems evident that the crop of Surats will only go forward at a lower level than is now current. Seeds are in even a worse position than Cotton, the competition for ready delivery maintaining prices at a level considerably beyond home values. Freight show no improvement, the ready rate for Liverpool to-day being 26s. 3d. per ton, and to all appearance the supply of tonnage available seems likely to be in excess of the demand for some time to come. Money is firm but no dearer, and Sterling Exchange continues, as before, to retard business by its hourly fluctuations. Government Paper is firm; Joint Stock shares steady.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay showed no movement of any importance as regards the outside market. The position of the Bank is still to some extent in favour of higher rates of discount, the Cash Balance being undoubtedly small for the season ... at the Exchange Banks seem fairly well provided with funds, and loans on Government Paper are obtainable outside at quite 1 per cent. under the Bank of Bombay's advertised minimum. That higher rates will be established before long goes almost without saying, but in the meantime the general tone of the market may be considered comparatively easy; and it is a question whether the Directors of the Presidency Bank have not been too precipitate in raising their figures so rapidly.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling this week, both in buying and selling, have been considerable, and fluctuations have been of almost hourly occurrence, but we close at within 1/8 to 3/16 per cent. of the figures given in our last report. Last mail-day, owing to Council drafts being increased by 5 lacs, a decline of 3-32d. took place, and this being followed by a fall in the value of Bar Silver in London from 52 7/8d. to 52 1/4d. per oz., we opened for this mail on the basis of 1s. 7 31-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 9-32d. for 3 months' Credits. During the day a further fall of 1-32d. was established, and on Saturday with Bar Silver down to 52 1/8d., we were again 1-16d. lower. On Monday we opened with a decline of 1-32d., but during the day a recovery of 3-32d. took place, and Tuesday saw a further rise of 1-16d. To-day, although rates have been very irregular, we close to an advance of 1-32d., closing figures being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 1-16d., Telegraphic 1s. 8 1-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 11-32d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 1/2d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·15 1/2 per rupee.

For future delivery the Banks as a general rule seem disposed to work up to the end of the season at an advance of 1-32d. on their selling and 1-16d. on their buying rates, but in so doing they show some anxiety to keep themselves covered both ways as much as possible. The simple fact is that both buyers and sellers recognise very clearly the impossibility of forming any definite judgment regarding the distant future, and are consequently anxious to risk as little as possible. For the next few days we shall probably be guided by the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London, and we shall probably move up or down as the average obtained is above or below our present quotation for demand Bank Bills. Farther on, however, the position is full of possibilities, regarding which no opinion is worth very much. In the first place we have the Budget to come forward in the course of another week, and after that the still more important ... the Paris Conference. No one can feel safe in operating on what either of these events may bring forth, but at the same time there can be no doubt that a feeling exists, that while no great decline is on the face of things, there is a possibility of a very important advance. Those only feel safe who cover their operations from day to day, and that is the general basis of business at the moment.

On Calcutta, we still quote demand drafts at par, and 60 days' sight at 1 per cent. discount. On China, the nominial quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile drafts is Rs. 217 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Shortly after the departure of last mail a firmer feeling became apparent, and encouraged by the recovery which has taken place in London, values have steadily advanced until at the close we quote an improvement of 3/4 per cent. on the week; closing quotations being Rs. 100 3/4 for Fours and Rs. 109 7/8 for Fours-and-a-half. At this level the feeling to-day is very firm, and there are more buyers than sellers. The future of the market, however, rests mainly in the character of the forthcoming Budget. If no fresh loan is announced, we shall probably see a further advance, while another Rupee Loan would lead to a decline for the time being. Later on as in the case of Exchange there is the result of the Silver Conference to be considered, but operations based on what the result of that may be, can only be considered as purely speculative.

SHARES.—Although the market on the whole has been fairly steady with no great extent of business passing, our list of quotations shows considerable fluctuations. In *Banks* we notice an advance of 3/4 per cent. in Bank of Bombays, which now stand at Rs. 733 1/2. Agras are Re. 1 lower at Rs. 134. Nationals unchanged at Rs 107. In *Land* Companies the only movement has been in Colabas which close Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 795. *Press* shares are irregular. We quote an advance of Rs. 100 in Fort Press, Rs. 75 in Apollo, Rs. 37 1/2 in Colaba, Rs. 25 in East India, Rs. 15 in Sind, and Rs. 1 in Berar. On the other hand a decline has taken place in Akbar of Rs. 25, in Mofussil of Rs. 10, in New Indian of Rs. 5, and in Broach Cotton Co. of Rs. 3 per share. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* concerns have fluctuated to almost the same extent, although in most cases the Mills have been working to a good profit. An advance of Rs. 45 has taken place in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 35 in Bhownugger Mills, and Rs. 25 in Madras United. Coorla have declined Rs. 40, Dhurrumsey Rs. 25, and Western India Rs. 20. In other Companies the movement either way have been insignificant. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies we note an advance in Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares to Rs. 2,100, and in Prince of Wales Fire Insurance to Rs. 975. Bombay Saw Mills have receded to Rs. 650, and Thacker & Co., Limited, to Rs. 150 per share.

PIECE-GOODS.—We can only report a continuance of the previous dulness in all descriptions of goods. From first hands there has been very little in the shape of fresh business doing, and from the bazar the total offtake of the week is only estimated at about 1,800 packages of all kinds. Prices, as a general rule, may be called unchanged, but there can be no doubt that to effect clearances to any extent a reduction from current prices as will cases to be accepted. As regards the future it is impossible to find anything of a more hopeful character in the position than the mere fact that after a considerable fall in prices, and a continuance of limited buying, there is alway a possibility of a better demand setting in and a recovery in values. As against this, however, we have in the immediate future the interruption to business which will be caused by the Holi holidays, and the fact that supplies here and on the way are sufficient for our requirements for the balance of the season. Were shipments from home to fall to an almost total standstill, there might be some hope of a revival, but failing that or a very material turn in Cotton, everything at the moment points to a continuance of dull dragging ... the sales this week have been ... at an average of As. 8 1/4 to ... Yarns continue as difficult to ... have been reduced As. 1/4 per ... week, but this has failed ... are still stocked much ... requirements. Of Local Spinnings the sales may be put at ... bales at As. 7 1/2 to As. 7 3/4 per lb. for 20s.

METALS.—*Copper* continues dull and slow of sale with a decline of As. ... per cwt. in prices. Stocks are heavy, and dealers indifferent about buying. *Yellow Metal*, although not perhaps quotably lower, is practically As. 4 per cwt. easier for actual business, the supply being large. In *Iron* the demand is still small. We make no change in quotations, but the market is very dull, and the stocks in sellers' hands heavy.

COALS.—The general position of the market has undergone no change. Owing to the large stocks on the bunders, ready Coals are most difficult of sale on the basis of Rs. 15 for Davison's West Hartley; but there is still some enquiry for distant delivery with no sellers at anything like current values. Cardiff is in smaller supply than other kinds, and meets a comparatively ready sale.

COTTON.—The telegraphic accounts from Liverpool and New York this week have been of the most depressing character. The American crop seems to be turning out in excess of even the heaviest early estimates, and both from Liverpool and the Continent we have the same story of Surats being practically unsaleable. Notwithstanding all this, however, our market has shown a considerable amount of strength. Prices have certainly given way Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per candy on the week, but this leaves us pretty much as we were before, say 1/4d. per lb. above home values. This discrepancy may be accounted for in a great measure by the large extent of buying, in which has been going on against local speculative sales, but a considerable amount is also due to the comparatively short supplies we are now receiving. The crop is evidently not the large one so generally anticipated at the beginning of the season, and sellers are accordingly adopting a very cautious method of working, declining to keep more than a very moderate risk uncovered.

One way and another the actual transactions this week run up to a very considerable total, the quantity which has changed hands being estimated at about 30,000 bales, irrespective of direct buying up-country, but of this probably not less than 12,000 bales have been in settlement of contracts with no Cotton passing.

Of Oomra the accounts continue discouraging. The bollworm has evidently done extensive damage to the second picking, and the ultimate out-turn will probably be 20 per cent. short of the original estimate. Broach, too, is coming in very slowly, and is evidently considerably below last year both in quantity and quality. Dhollera, however, shows every sign of being up to all expected of it, and will go a long way towards fetching up the total out-turn. So far as we can see, there seems a probability that our season's exports will be up to last year, although a good deal necessarily depends on the range of values current henceforward.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up-country to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	10,398	11,827	24,922
Since 1st Sept.	386,699	333,864	218,415
Since 1st Jan.	241,718	275,870	175,891

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 42,860 bales, making a total of 189,257 bales since 1st January, against 160,857 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Akote, Ready	Rs. 204	5 1/4d.
Do. do. (April delivery)	203	5 9-32d.
Good Oomra, Ready	202	5 3-16d.
Do. do. (April delivery)	200	5 7-32d.
F.G.F. do. Ready	187	4 27-32d.
Do. do. (April delivery)	185	4 27-32d.
G. F. do. Ready	177	4 19-32d.
Do. do. (April delivery)	175	4 19-32d.
Good Hinganghaut, Ready	212	5 7-16d.
Good M. G. Broach, (March delv.)	222	5 1/2d.
Do. do. (April do.)	220	5 23-32d.
Do. Dhollera, (do. do.)	195	5 3-32d.
F.G.F. do. (do. do.)	187	4 29-32d.
G.F. do. (do. do.)	177	4 21-32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—A strong competition still exists for ready Seed, and prices have fluctuated between Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-11, closing rather quieter at the former figure. Great difficulty is experienced in getting dealers to complete previous contracts for delivery owing to the temptation of existing high rates, and the trade is unquestionably on a very unsatisfactory footing. For May delivery the enquiry has not been active, and we still quote Rs. 6-4 per cwt. *Rapseed* is still practically out of stock, the arrivals of New Guzerat being insignificant. Old ready is nominally quoted at Rs. 5-9, New for May delivery at Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 5-13 per cwt. For *Gingelly* prices are unaltered at Rs. 37 to Rs. 38 for White, Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 for Mixed, and Rs. 33 to Rs. 34 for Red, per candy.

WHEAT.—A very active demand still prevails for ready at Rs. 32, and for May delivery at Rs. 29 per candy for best soft White, but these figures are above current home values.

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	12-2-3
Carolus		236
Mexican Dollars		224
Five Franc Pieces		231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17 1/2 betterness		107-4-0
Gold Leaf		19-10-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch		19-10-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch		19-9-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch		19-9-0
Pekin Gold Bars		19-5-0

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

...5th March 1881.

Statement of Traffic for the week ... Open ... miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	62,608	0	0
Merchandise	11,76,92	0	0
Telegraph	804	0	0
Other Receipts	4,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,82,101	0	0

Corresponding week in Feb. 1880. Open, 441 miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	64,421	0	0
Merchandise	1,18,164	0	0
Telegraph	758	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,85,343	0	0
Decrease Rs.	3,239	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Abeilla, 261 tons, Captain J. B. Bozu, will sail to-day for Bordeaux via Cochin in ballast.

THE steamer Alice Otto, 817 tons, Captain J. H. Oliver, sailed yesterday for Negapatam in ballast.

THE Italian Mail steamer Sumatra, Captain E. Boselli, from Bombay, arrived in Aden on the 8th instant.

THE steamer Mary Tatham, 1,083 tons, Captain J. Gorby, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Irene Morris, 928 tons, Captain J. A. Bayley, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from Liverpool (4th Feb.), brought a cargo of 1,655 tons coals. The vessels is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malda, 1,269 tons, Captain N. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. H. B. Riddell, Major Sheffield, Mr. Kotkowski, two European ladies and two children, Corporal H. Asher, and 39 deck.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Teheran, 1,671 tons, Captain A. C. Loggin, which arrived in harbour on the 8th inst. from London, brought the English mails, and the following cargo:—3 cases wooden pencils, 3 cases mirrors, 133 cases beads, 5 packages wire, 16 packages colors and paints, 3 cases provisions, 13 packages piece-goods, 4 cases tobacco, 2 packages glassware, 90 bags flour, 16 boxes specie, 6 packages silk, 7 cases saffron, 2 cases medicines, 6 cases clocks, 1 box gold and silver, 26 packages gum, 1 box wax, 4 bundles E. teeth, 2 packages honey and coffee, 2 packages papers, 1 package thread, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Malda (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Feb. 12.
	H. M. S. Dryad	Hext	Rangoon, Dec. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Puttiala (s)	Tonzell	P. Gulf.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Carwar.
	Euphrates	Hand	Natal.
	Dalhousie	Fowell	Kurrachee.
9	Mary Tatham (s)	Gorby	Marseilles.
	Alice Otto (s)	Oliver	Negapatam.

The barque Abeilla, Bozu, to Bordeaux via Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Columbian, to Jeddah, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
6	Verona (s)	London.
	Africa (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

Mar.		
7	Verona (s)	Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13 Dagmar I. G., ss, Cuthbert, from Maccala.
18 John Pender, ss, Perkins, from Red Sea.
19 Hartlepool, ss, Stranghen, W. Hartlepool.
19 Glide, A. Bark, Beadle, from Tamatave.
20 Moidart, ss, Morgan, from Cardiff.
22 Sibylla ss, Martin, from Cardiff.
22 Peshwa, ss, Carson, from Calcutta.
22 Chiaggia, It. G. B. ss, Preve, from Assab.
22 Thomas Turnbull, ss, Hitchans, from Cardiff.
22 Ravenna, ss, Stewart, from Bombay.
22 Aglaja, ss, Marcovich, from Trieste.
22 Verona, ss, Ashdown, from London.
23 Malwa, ss, Thompson, from Venice.
24 Marlborough, ss, Newcomb, from Mangalore.
24 Vespasian, ss, Higginson, from Mangalore.
24 Fylgia ss, Kemp, from Liverpool.
25 Chancellor, ss, Valiant, from Calcutta.
25 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Jeddah.
26 Potomac, ss, Watson, from Bombay.
26 Patriana, ss, Lester, from Bombay.
26 Keplar, ss, Lascelles, from Rangoon.
28 Zealous, ss, Louttit, from Newport.
28 Rochdale, ss, Hick, from Rangoon.
March 1 August, ss, Bjerck, from Rangoon.
1 Indus, ss, Shallard, from Calcutta.
1 Harald Haarfager, ss, Olsen, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

1 Chiaggia, It. G. B. ss, Prevo, to Assab.
1 Rochdale, ss, Hick, to Bremen.
1 August, ss, Bjerck to Portsaid F. O.
1 Indus, ss, Shallard, to London.
1 Harald Haarfager, ss, Olsen, to Malta F. O.
2 Peshwa, ss, Carson, to Jeddah.
23 Ravenna, ss, Stewart, to London.
23 Aglaja, ss, Marcovich, to Calcutta.
23 Verona, ss, Ashdown, to Calcutta.
23 Malwa, ss, Thompson, to Bombay.
24 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, to Maccala.
24 Hartlepool, ss, Stranghen, to Elephant Point.
24 Moidart, ss, Morgan, to Elephant Point.
24 Marlborough, ss, Newcomb, to London.
25 Vespasian, ss, Higginson, to London.
25 Fylgia, ss, Kemp, to Bombay.
25 Chancellor, ss, Valiant, to London.
26 John Pender, ss, Perkins, to Suez.
26 Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Bombay.
26 Potomac, ss, Watson, to London.
26 Patriana, ss, Lester, to Marseilles.
26 Keplar, ss, Lascelles, to Malta F. O.
28 Sibylla, ss, Martin, to Rangoon.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Glide, A. Bark, ss, Beadle, from Tamatave.
Thomas, ss, Turnbull, from Cardiff.
Zealous, ss, Louttit from Newport.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Deepdale s—100 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 160 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 240 cwts wheat, Thakersey Dewjee; 500 cwts wheat, Assiria Bhimjee; 47 bales cotton, Runchordass Lalljee.

Hispania s—150 tons bones, J C Stuart; 73 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 1,200 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,010 cwts wheat, Anundjee Luckmedass and Co; 50 bales cotton waste, Essajee Allibhoy; 78 bales wool, Pragjee Toolsedas; 1,009 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co: 800 cwts wheat, Thackersee Dewraj; 800 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co; 171 bales cotton, Vussonjee Monsing; 99 bales cotton, Heeralall Gunshamdass; 850 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 400 cwts wheat, Dhurumdass Rajaram; 900 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Premjee; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

Dunfillan—600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 317 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

Trentham Hall s—825 cwts myrabollams, Soorjee Visnajee.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—2 cases shawls and 4 bundles carpets, Luckmondass Bhickchund.

James Drake—50 bales cotton, L Singer and Co; 113 cwts olibanum, Carsom Soomar; ... myrabollams, Robertson Brothers ... Pelly and Co; ... cwts moyetcetch ... Currimbhoy Husonbhoy; ... cwts wheat, Tyeb... and Co; ... cwts cassomba ... Amedaily Moosabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Hope ... 1,590 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; ... cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Trentham Hall (s)—6 bales skins, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Alpine (s)—1,067 bags copra, M. Mackenzie and Co; 4,200 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
India (s)—500 cwts wheat, Kessowjee Toolsidass and Co.
Mongolia (s)—40 bags coffee, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s)—2,101 cwts gingellyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 525 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 tons old iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.
Mongolia (s)—100 bales cotton, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

John David (s)—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 50 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Mongolia (s)—117 bales senna, James Milligan and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mongolia (s)—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
John David (s)—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir, and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s) 1,000, bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Mangolia (s)—20 cases silk, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR SUEZ.

Mangolia (s)—2 packages carpets, Mohamed Hady Cuzranoy; 10 bales patch leaves and 28 cwts china Roots, E. L. Moolchund.
Hispania (s)—42 cwts Nussten, 26 1/2 cwts sandalwood and 4 pots koolfa oil, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy (s)—25 bales twist, The Allance S. and W. Co; 12 bales twist, the national S. and W. Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Hispania (s)—30 packages cocoanuts, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy (s)—30 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 5 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 25 bales twist, The Alliance S. and W. Co; 18 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 12 chests opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy (s)—12 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 8.

Fowell, Capt., R. A., from leave, from England.
Wemyss, Col., 3rd Punjaub Infantry, from leave, from England.
Jamieson, Major, Remount Dept., from leave, from England.
Wertie, Major, S. C., from leave, from England.
Fraser, Capt., Pol. Dept., from leave, from England.
Griffith, Lieut.-Col., 1st Grenadiers, from leave, from England.
Mignon, Lieut.-Col., Dy. Judge Advte., on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 9.

Norgate, Col., S. C., on Retirement, from Meean Meer.
Rieffield, Major, S. C., on leave, from ...nore.
Johnson, Surg., on duty, from Jullundur, Khyber.
Gaisford, Capt., S. C., on leave, from Bareilly.
Loch, Surg.-Major, on leave, from ...

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Hinds, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Natal.
Griffith, Lieut.-Col., 1st Grenadiers, to rejoin, to Mhow.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, March 9, 1881.

1. The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 12th instant, at the Town Hall, at 4-45 p. m. Red uniform, with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn at this parade. All ranks not being ready with their white uniform, red will continue to be worn.

Fifteen rounds of blank ammunition to be issued to each man. Ball ammunition to be removed from the men's pouches before coming on parade.

2. The Coorla Range will be closed on Saturday afternoon.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 10.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

200-80—J. C. Cama—Gungajee Kakoo Gadday vs Raghoozill and another—Balkrishna and B.—Part heard.
39-80—H. Bicknell—Motecbai vs Cooverbai and others—J. Macfarlane.
115-80—Payne and G—Premiee Heerjee and others vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee—Prescot and W.
37-80—Smith and F.—Meghjee Dossa vs Dadumeya Dosmahomed—R. M. Sayani.
171-80—Muljee and B—Bhowanibhoy Ramjee vs Premchund Roychund—Smith and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

To be mentioned.

50-81—V. Hurrichund—Marwady Dullecchund Tara vs Ruttunbai and another—Muljee and B.

Motion.

447-80—Payne and G—Shaik Abdoolla bin Khuliffa and another vs Shaik Essa bin Khuliffa and others—G. Macfarlane Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

318-80—R. M. Sayani—(for pauper) Shaik Vuzeer Saheb bin Abba vs Bebunbai—Venayekrao H.
99-76—A. F. Turner—Ashabai and others vs Chawakara Killtoe Kooty Ally Kaka and others—Tobin and R and Balkrishna and B.
539-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Jaitha Runchord and others vs. Pandoorung Annajee Kakutum—M. H. Khan.
1-81—Crawford and B—Cursondass Kalla Pursotum vs Vandravandass Pursotumdass—Shapurjee and T.
4-81—M. H. Khan—Manockjee Edulzee Parelwala vs Merwanjee Hormusjee and another—... Cama.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WARD—March 9th, at the "Hive," Mazagon, the wife of J. B. R. Ward, H. M.'s Preventive Service, of a son.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 33, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become ..., altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes: neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST'S NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12-lens "DUCHESSE" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His FIELD, MARINE, and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST'S GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1881.

THE British Indian Association at Calcutta have sent in to Government an important paper touching on the manipulation of the Bengal revenue, the license tax, and the revision of the duties on cotton goods. The complaint made with regard to the first is, that Bengal is not allowed to use in her own way her own surplus of provincial revenue, but that it has been appropriated by the Supreme Government to pay the expenses of the Madras famine and of the Afghan war. It is quite possible that, were we of the inhabitants of that much-favoured province, we too should join in a protest against such an appropriation of provincial revenues. With a rich and populous country, wonderfully favoured by nature, and very lightly taxed, only needing, in fact, means of communication to create a wonderful development, it must be tantalizing to see the balance in 1878 of Rs. 26,89,706 grow in 1879 to R... and again in 1880 to Rs. 55,51,283; furthermore, to know that the receipts from public works cess and the net earnings from Bengal productive works together amounted to Rs. 42,59,000 against an interest charge of Rs. 34,92,000, and yet, after all, to find that out of a total grant of £2,500,000 for public works in India, only £260,000 is allotted in the current year to Bengal. Looked at only from the Bengal side, this has certainly the appearance of hard treatment. ... Looked at from another standpoint, it presents a very different appearance. We have only to recall the figures given to our readers last August with respect to the land revenue furnished by the various provinces, and we see good reason why Bengal should give in other ways towards the expenses of the country what cannot be collected from her by a land tax. Bengal, with 239,000 square miles of territory and 64,000,000 of inhabitants, pays a land revenue of £3,372,000. The North-West Provinces, with an area of only 83,000 square miles and 30,000,000 inhabitants, pays £5,066,000; and Bombay, with 131,000 square miles and only 13,000,000 of population, pays £2,073,000 of land revenue. As the permanent settlement made by Lord Cornwallis cannot be interfered with, it is clearly essential that Bengal should in some other way contribute her fair share towards the expenses of the Empire. The grievance, therefore, of which the British Indian Association complain will not be recognized in other parts of India. If in consequence of mistakes made a century ago, the poorer parts of the country have to bear a heavy land tax, while the richest and most populous province gets off with a very light one, the inequality must be compensated for in some other way. The dry and barren wastes of Bombay cannot pay the cost of Imperial administration for Bengal.

The rest of the memorial of the Association commands, generally, our approval. A very strong case is certainly made against the license tax. In the few large cities of India, where the inhabitants learn to use their privilege of protesting against grievances, we realize but little of the inconvenience, annoyance, and injustice which the collection of this tax causes. A recital of a few of the cases quoted in this memorial from the reports of Government officers will show the very unsatisfactory nature of this method of taxation. One officer writes, "Assessing is a very unsatisfactory work, as one has no real data to go upon." Another, "I know of no more unsatisfactory work than making or revising assessments under the License Tax Act. One has no real sound data to go upon, and one can at best only make a more or less shrewd guess at a man's income." Another, "I could only wish the results of one's inquiry were satisfactory, but one feels sure he is merely making guesses." Still another, "I cannot say that I have decided, or can hope to decide, any of these cases save on a conjecture which is almost as likely to be wrong as right." The Junior Member of the Board of Revenue remarks, "Unfortunately in the vast majority of cases where villages are concerned proof as to income does not exist. The assessor can only, after the most strenuous endeavours, guess, and if the guess-work be wrong, the assessee can only revile Government, and pay." Other officers go further and acknowledge bribery. "In almost every case the most violent and bitter accusations of bribery and extortion were brought by the assessees against the patwaries, and it is quite impossible for the assessors to form any opinion as to the truth or falsehood of such accusations." Another speaks of the subordinate officers, "who have made their assessment to vary inversely as the amount of bribes obtainable." In a state of things thus represented by the officials of Government itself, the Association make out a strong case against the license tax, and especially when to this is added the fact that the largest and most prosperous classes are still exempt from this taxation. The present Government can hardly leave this grievance unredressed. Anything just and fair in these matters seemed impossible to Lord Lytton's Government; when a year ago they were brought almost to the point of recognizing the inequality and injustice of this omission, they took the first opportunity of a supposed surplus based on incorrent accounts to recede from the position of fair taxation, and with miserable petty excuses expressed the opinion that they could not tax the official and professional classes merely for the purpose of making our system of taxation more theoretically equal, and removing, to some extent, the reproach, *which undoubtedly is true*, that certain classes do not at present bear their full share of the public burdens. In Lord Ripon and Major Baring we have men of a different stamp of character from Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey. The moral stamina of the Government is as changed as is the morality of society in Calcutta and Simla since the advent of Lord Ripon's *régime*. It will, therefore, we hope, require but little urging on the present Government, if the license tax cannot be repealed, and in the present state of the finances we suppose this is impossible, that the inequality of its incidence be removed, and that the taxation be extended to the official and professional classes. One thing further the memorial suggests, which we have heretofore urged as the only means of establishing a famine insurance fund, a fund to create which the license tax was ostensibly adopted, namely, that the accumulations of this tax be invested yearly in Government paper, that this may be available in case of famine. Under no other system will there be any security whatever that any real fund will be established, under no other system will the people of the country believe that the proceeds of this objectionable form of taxation are applied to the purposes to which it has been promised on the faith of the Government, promises which were unscrupulously broken by the late Government, but which under the present one will, we believe, be faithfully performed. We are glad that these matters have been urged upon the notice of Government; for with the most honest intentions, which cannot be denied to our present rulers, it would be quite easy to forget, and to neglect legislation necessary to redress unjust measures instituted by their predecessors in office. The license tax, with all its original inequalities, and with only a portion of its severity removed by raising the limit of income liable to taxation to Rs. 500, still remains on the Statute-book. As it stands, it is a monument of bad faith on the part of the late Government and an instrument of unjust, because inequitably applied, taxation. To the present time the Government of Lord Ripon is not responsible in any way for it. But if not removed or improved when the present Government institutes its own system of finance at the beginning of the financial year, the responsibility will rest with Lord Ripon's Government. It is impossible that the confidence in his Lordship's rule, a confidence which is in remarkable contrast with the feeling towards his predecessor, should be maintained if the license tax remains in its present form. The British Indian Association have therefore done well to urge the subject on the attention of Government at the present time. There is no measure which presses with greater force on the Supreme Government than this one, which would either remove the license tax altogether, or, if this be impossible, would extend its application to the official and professional classes, and would apply the proceeds to a real insurance fund, a fund which, invested in Government paper, would be a tangible protection against famine, and which even a second Sir John Strachey would not dare to use with impunity on a war in Afghanistan.

The order for the re-assembly of the Maiwand court-martial on the 21st instant has been cancelled, and the court is adjourned *sine die*. We hear that the prosecution of Colonel Malcolmson will probably not be proceeded with. In face of the complete breakdown of the charges against Major Currie, and in consideration of the necessity of bringing out General Primrose specially from England, Government, it is believed, will consider *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*.

THE following bit of medical news, which we have received from a trustworthy source, will be interesting to the Indian Medical Service. It is no less than the proposed new scale of pensions. It will be especially welcome news to the ...bility-wallahs as an extra pension is to be given to the Brigade Surgeons, although they will have to serve the full term of thirty years before they can claim the seven hundred a year.

PROPOSED NEW SCALE OF PENSIONS FOR THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

	After 15 years' service including 3 years' leave.	After 20 years' service including 4 years' leave.	After 25 years' service including leave.	After 30 years' service including leave.
	£	£	£	£
Surgeon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surgeon-Major	220	365	500	650
Brigade-Surgeon	220	365	[illegible]	[illegible]

A Deputy Surgeon General, after 5 years in this grade, will be granted £100, in addition to the pension to which he may be entitled from length of service as above.

A Surgeon General, after 5 years in this grade, will be granted £200, in addition to the pension to which he may be entitled from length of service as above.

THE fire in the Arsenal a few days ago will lead those who live or do business in the Fort to take an interest in the amount of powder now stored there. We are aware that not long ago there was enough in store there, if fired, to destroy the whole Fort and every person in it. Since then the general stock has been removed to Sewree. There can be but little doubt, however, that enough remains to cause wide-spread ruin. While the Fort remained a fortified place it was proper, no doubt, to keep a stock of powder here; but now there appears to be no reason whatever for endangering the lives of the inhabitants. It is quite time that the Arsenal were removed to some more suitable spot; even for its own safety, in the unlikely event of an attack on Bombay by an enemy it could be placed in a better and safer position than the present one. There seems, therefore, every reason for calling upon Government to remove at once this source of danger.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 18.

DISQUIETING rumours were current yesterday, that our troops had met with another serious reverse in Natal; but the encouraging telegrams published this morning give us reason to hope that we shall get no more tidings of disaster, but that under the skilful generalship of Sir E. Wood the British forces will soon be able to give a good account of the Boers. Sir George Colley has, at the cost of his own military reputation, bought a thorough knowledge of the enemy's strength and system of warfare; and it should not be impossible for Sir E. Wood, with the splendid regiments he now has under his command, to profit by this experience in order to frame a plan of attack which will prevail even over the Boers' advantages of position and skill as sharp-shooters. One cannot but regret, however, the absence from our army of the mounted infantry which would evidently be best fitted to cope with the Boers. Of what use will our regular cavalry be against such an enemy? The regiments now being sent out are, it is true, to be armed with the Martini Henry instead of their short carbines; but it requires practice to make men good shots even with the best of rifles, and it is tolerably clear that, even in many of our infantry regiments, which fire away a good many rounds in the course of each year, the men shoot very badly. How, then, can cavalry soldiers armed with a new rifle be expected to compete with the Boers, who have been not inaptly compared to a force wholly composed of gillies or deerstalkers? They will simply be marked and shot down without ever seeing their enemy. Colonel F. Burnaby, in a letter to the *St. James's Gazette*, has made the excellent suggestion that a force of mounted infantry should be formed of men from the volunteer battalions, known as good riders and good shots. There can be little doubt that 800 or 1,000 volunteers would readily come forward for active service in such a cause, and a force of the kind would be simply invaluable. Lord Elcho objects that to take away these men would spoil the volunteers at home, but would not the prestige gained by the employment of a portion of their strength in a foreign war rather add to the efficiency of that arm of the service? The Government appears to have determined that the war shall go on until the Boers are beaten in the field, and this is a wise and, indeed, necessary decision; for to make peace now, after three several disasters suffered by our arms, would be to play into the hands of the enemies of English rule throughout South Africa, and probably its first consequence would be another Zulu war. Some of the Liberal papers ... the ... of the terrible suffering of ... the ... of the Ingogo ... urging the Government to let the Boers go in peace at once and not have any repetition of such heartrending scenes. These critics forget that the British army looks upon the suffering in a different light, ... with ... to avenge them. A ... with victorious enemy would exasperate and demoralize our troops more than half-a-dozen defeats could do. That the annexation of the Transvaal was a mistake in one sense I readily admit. Had we let both the Boers and Zulus alone, the latter would long ago have fallen upon the Dutchman and compelled them to ask for the British protection which they now repudiate.

The feeling of weariness and disgust to which Mr. Gladstone owned last evening when he gave notice that the deliberately protracted discussion in Committee on the Irish Coercion Bill must be brought to an end is not confined to members of the House of Commons. The country at large is profoundly dissatisfied with what Mr. Gladstone justly calls the impotence of Parliament in presence of the continued use by the Home Rulers of that weapon of obstruction, which was believed to have been broken in their hands. The conviction has sunk deep into the minds of Englishmen that a few reckless men, bent on abusing the forms of the House of Commons, can frustrate the purpose for which the House exists, by preventing it from passing any law whatever. I do not, of course, deny that some sensible speeches have been made in committee on the Coercion Bill, or that some of the amendments have been justified by the amount of support they received; but the renewal of the tactics of talking out the Bill which were defeated by the intervention of the Speaker in the debate on the second reading has shown the necessity for further regulations to ensure the proper despatch of business. The aim of the Home Rulers is not concealed. They mean to punish the English people for not giving them a Parliament of their own by making the English Parliament ridiculous; and the challenge thus thrown out must be taken up. No doubt restrictions on liberty of speech are irksome; but I cannot sympathise with the reluctance of a large number of Conservatives to support the Ministry in its new effort to make Parliamentary Government effective. Whatever be the result of the Conservative meeting to be held at the Carlton to-day, it seems evident that the only alternative to the adoption of the *clôture* is the adoption of even more serious measures to restrain Irish outrages on the established system of government in this country. If the Opposition dread curtailing liberty of speech in Parliament, then they must be ready with some other scheme to make it possible for the Queen's Government to be carried on. Many persons have thought of a remedy which would not punish Englishmen and Scotchmen for the revolutionary tendencies of certain Irish members of Parliament and Mr. ... put their thoughts into words when he suggested lately that the constituencies which return Home Rulers should be disfranchised. Such an idea would find favour now with a large number of English Liberals. One Radical member of Parliament declared publicly the other day that he utterly loathed the detestable ring of the blatant Irish voice in the House of Commons; and Mr. Parnell and his associates may soon find that other people can play at "Boycotting" as well as themselves, and that Irishmen who get their living in this country will be subjected to a sort of social outlawry in consequence of the determination of their leaders to alienate the good will of the English people. It is difficult to repress a smile at the amazing want of common-sense shown by Mr. Parnell in talking this week, in his manifesto and his interviews with French journalists, about an alliance of the Irish malcontents with the English democracy and the communists of Paris to give liberty to all Western Europe. I have had some respect till now for Mr. Parnell's capacity as an agitator; but he must be an utter fool if he imagines that he can do his cause any good by fraternising with M. Rochefort, getting an ode or manifesto on Ireland written for him by that sublime poet but maundering political lunatic, Victor Hugo, and sneering at M. Gambetta, the most powerful man in France, as one who has dined with the Prince of Wales and is on that account wholly contemptible. What party in England does he suppose he can conciliate by this idle vapouring? Why, the English democracy laughs at and hates him. Even Mr. Bradlaugh is so irritated with the Home Rulers for having played their cards in such a way as to excite the enmity of the majority of English Liberals, that he denounces them as if they were no better than pensioners of the State. Their only allies in England are Mr. Joseph Cowen, a *frondeur* in politics, and Mr. Labouchere, who is simply the embodied spirit of mischief. If Mr. Gladstone, who is a dangerous man to be crossed, for his vehemence of disposition makes him often act with unsparing vigour when his mind is made up, were to take upon himself the responsibility of proclaiming Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to be enemies of the State, and to propose that they should be permanently expelled from Parliament, there are very few Englishmen or Scotchmen who would not stand by him. Mr. Parnell himself confesses that his loyalty is only provisional. He is not a rebel he says, because Ireland is not yet strong enough to fight England; and therefore living in expectation that that day will come, he proposes meanwhile to make war on England by peaceful and constitutional means. Such conduct hardly differs except in point of daring from that of an actual rebel; and Mr. Parnell's revolutionary designs must be foiled in some way at whatever cost. Some of the best Irishmen in Parliament, such as Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. P. J. Smyth, openly avow that they regard him and his doctrines with the utmost horror; and it is probable that the Irish people whom he now misleads would themselves come round to this opinion if his agitation were ...

The excitement ... of the Irish members regarding the opening of their letters in the Post Office by the Postmaster-General under a warrant from the Secretary of State gives a clue to the reasons for Mr. Parnell's prolonged absence in Paris and the flight from Ireland of a swarm of the "village tyrants" who directed the operations of the local branches of the Land League. A great parade is made now of the essential distinction between Land Leaguers and Fenians; but the two are only different forms of the same agitation, nursed by supplies of money from America; and the unpleasant discovery that letters had been opened by the Government, coupled with the arrest of Michael Davitt, no doubt frightened the Home Rulers into the belief that the Government had come upon the traces of a formidable conspiracy. They have begun to take courage again now, in the belief that they were alarmed without sufficient cause, as no more arrests have been made. But the Government knows more than it cares to say, and it could produce, if it liked, abundant justification of its conduct in opening letters of suspected persons. Mr. Cowen says, truly enough, that Sir James Graham became intensely unpopular because he "tampered" with the letters of foreign refugees; but it is nevertheless the case that a Committee of the House of Commons, to which Sir James referred his conduct, recommended that the power he had exercised should be confirmed by the Secretary of State; and no Minister fit for his office would hesitate to avail himself of such a power in order to checkmate the designs of conspirators.

Lord Lytton took a brilliant revenge on the Duke of Argyll last Tuesday, by explaining, in a very effective speech, how really innocent were the military preparations made in India in 1876. The Duke must have winced under the ironical civility with which the ex-Viceroy spoke of him as the victim of a preconceived theory who had been hoaxed into believing in a bridge of boats and an army that had no existence. For the time, he was non-plussed and had to own that he had nothing to say in reply to Lord Lytton; but, with true Scottish obstinacy, he declared that he still thought he was right, and he is to return to the charge to-night, when an interesting personal encounter may be expected. Lord Lytton, I think, has his enemy on the hip this time.

Sir Frederick Roberts reached the culminating point of his splendid reception in England last Monday, when he was presented with the freedom of the City of London and a sword of honour in the Guildhall, and was afterwards entertained at dinner in the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor. These honours are the nearest equivalent we have to the triumphs accorded to successful generals in ancient Rome. I have sometimes thought that it is a little hard on the British soldier that he should have no share in the peaceful triumph of the general for whom he has won honour, wealth, and deathless fame. Sir Frederick Roberts has always a kindly word to say for ... be struck with the unequal fortune which allows the general to come home and be carressed by English society, while the soldiers are hurried off from one quarter of the globe to another, from ...ing the Afghans to being slain by the Boers, and only return to England, perhaps, after a number of years, to find their services forgotten. Probably it would please them to take part in the pleasures as well as the pains of a military career; and I daresay the good citizens of London would like nothing better than to see "the long victorious pomp" wind its way by the Thames Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, and Cheapside to the famous old hall of Gog and Magog. The discipline and patriotism of our soldiers always strike me as especially admirable, because all the more or less irregular rewards of valour in battle are now done away with for them. They get no chance, under the virtuous system of making war which now prevails, of gratifying a natural taste for the love of either prize-money or women—the latter are sacred from military licence; the former is usually appropriated by an economical Government—and it is suprising that the men should be such excellent soldiers, and should display so ardent a passion for the honour of their country, when they have nothing to look to but their pay of a shilling a day. Why should not the country shew its appreciation of such heroism in the manner which is so grateful to the feelings of generals of high rank? But to return to Sir F. Roberts. In spite of the abominably wet weather, the Guildhall Library was crowded with spectators of the quaint and interesting ceremony of the presentation of the freedom of the City. The Court of Common Council having been duly formed and the order of business read, Sir F. Roberts was presented to the Lord Mayor by Mr. Horseblower, the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, of which, as you know, the General is a member; and two or three members of the Common Council, so-and-so, "citizen and ...," ... "citizen and butcher," certified that Sir Frederick was a fit and proper person to be admitted to the freedom of the City. Sir Frederick then made the usual declaration, that he would be a loyal subject of the Queen, and maintain the liberties and customs of the City of London; after which he ... The Chamberlain thereupon addressed him in an eulogistic speech, comparing his march from Kabul to Kandahar, for the difficulties overcome, with the famous march of the ten thousand under Xenophon from Babylon to the Black Sea, and winding up, rather happily, with a quotation from King Harry's speech before Agincourt, and the remark, "This was commemorated the day of St. Crispin. I have now the honour to commemorate the day of St. Valentine," which he did by handing General Roberts the ... The General replied briefly, and the ceremony was over. The banquet at the Mansion House in the evening was one of the most brilliant gatherings one could have wished to see. The Lord Mayor had been kind enough to send me an invitation, though personally I could lay no claim to such an honour; and I need not say that I was delighted to be present on so interesting an occasion. A guard of volunteers lined the staircase up to the rooms in which the Lord Mayor received his guests, and I found plenty of occupation before dinner in looking on while Mr. Harker called out, as they arrived, the muster-roll of men famous in arms and statesmanship who had assembled to do honour to a British General who has really done something great. General Roberts came in quietly with General Dillon. Lord Strathnairn was there, looking vigorous still, and Lord Lytton, with his eyes gleaming with pleasure, partly perhaps at the thought of the onslaught he was going to make on the Duke of Argyll the next evening, but chiefly with satisfaction at seeing the estimate he had formed of General Roberts borne out by the British public. Lord Cranbrook represented the late cabinet, and Mr. Childers in plain evening dress, though all the other great officials wore court-dress, was there to counterbalance him. Sir Bartle Frere and some other Anglo-Indian notabilities were among the company; but I missed the familiar presence of Sir Richard Temple. Military uniforms of course preponderated, and there was hardly a distinguished soldier in England who had not been invited. The Dukes of Cambridge and Connaught were the last to arrive, the Lord Mayor preceded by the Chamberlain and mace-bearer going down to receive them on the staircase. Dinner was served in the Egyptian Hall, and was of course in all respects worthy of a place in which you get the best dinners that ... world. After dinner ... and the Lord Mayor gave the usual toasts before proposing the health of the guest of the evening. Of General Roberts himself, he had of course little to say that was new; but he made a neat complimentary speech, which was heartily applauded. General Roberts then rose; and I shall never forget the effect he produced when, after a few preliminary observations, he spoke out a regular manifesto, exposing in the most unsparing ... the ruinous effects of the short-service system on the *esprit de corps*, the discipline, and the fighting powers of the British army. The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Lytton may have been in the secret of General Roberts's intention to make this speech, but I do not think anyone else was. Mr. Childers stroked his beard and shifted uneasily in his seat. Sir Garnet Wolseley—whose head is curiously like Sir Bartle Frere's, except that he has a more calculating eye—buried his face in his hands, and as soon as Sir F. Roberts had done speaking, rushed out of the room, as if he were ill ... all the military men present, frantic with delight at hearing a soldier who ... able to speak with authority having the courage to say plainly, and to enforce with the most telling illustrations, all they have been muttering for years, cheered him at first till the room rang, and then settled down into an attentive silence which was almost painful. General Roberts spoke without a note, and in a clear, distinct voice, which could be heard in every part of the room. I was at a cross table at one end of the room, and he was the only speaker I heard plainly. The Egyptian Hall is not, perhaps, a very good room for hearing, and an ordinary voice loses itself in the high arched roof, but Sir Frederick Roberts seems to be an able man all round; he can speak, and write, and fight well; and on Monday evening he rendered as inestimable a service to the army and the country as he ever did in the battle-field. From Mr. Childers's statement speech and the important leading-article in to-day's *Times*, you will see that the short-service system has been condemned and will be at once abolished. Mr. Childers made an effort, in spite of the significant anecdote Sir F. Roberts told about the re-enlistment of 150 men of the 92nd on condition that they should serve only with their regiment, to minimize the value to be placed on regimental sentiment; but it is clear that on this point he will have to give way. The report of the proceedings at the Stafford House meeting yesterday shows that the proposed changes in the uniforms of the Highland regiments would, if carried out, be likely to provoke something like a rebellion in Scotland; and as the Duke of Argyll opposes Mr. Childers's views in this matter, the changes will certainly not be made.

J. M. M.

THE NEW BRIGADE SURGEONCIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with the admirable letter of your correspondent "Disgusted" on the above. What the late Lord Palmerston said on a certain occasion seems fully exemplified in this business, viz.:—"Merit is only another name for patronage," that is, for favouritism and jobbery.

March 8. ANTI-HUMBUG.

A GOOD HATRED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think you are in error. The mere fact of my knowing the news does not prove that I read the papers: firstly, because the news may be rumour; secondly, even if I read the telegrams, it does not ... that I read the paper of which they form an ... considerable portion. The fact that the captured correspondent was treated courteously by the Boers of itself raises a presumption against the civilization of that race.

A HATER OF THE PRESS.

THE IRONY OF FATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—General Sir Frederick Roberts certainly seems to have been born with a silver spoon in his mouth. In the late (?) Afghan war General Burrows is sent with an absurdly small body of troops against an overwhelming force of the enemy. He gets worsted—small blame to him. General Roberts comes down, like the traditional Assyrian, with a force numerically equal to that of the enemy and superior in every other respect; has a brilliant walk-over; and comes in for the inevitable shower of half-pence.

It looks for all the world as if a similar little episode were again about to be enacted, provided hostilities be re-sumed. In the Transvaal Sir George Colley attacks the Boers, who are not only superior in numbers, but in position and destructive power, with a Parthian-like facility for making themselves scarce when things get too hot for them. He fails. The usual howl. Reinforcements, at first grudgingly doled out in hundreds, now come in thousands with a brand-new General at their head. Walk round. Half-pence again. Lucky Sir Frederick Roberts!

March 9. C.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia, Captain E. M. Edward, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmidt, Mrs. William, Mr. C. W. Angus, Mr. W. H. M. Ellis, Mr. L. H. Williams, Mr. Bell Irving, Mr. G. M. Robinson.

For Brindisi—A lady and gentleman, Mr. E. Silvestri, Mr. G. Poggi, Sir W. M. de Souza, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. A. C. Stuart, Surg. Maj. G. Farrell, Mr. P. Lonalands, Mr. C. Andreal, Sir R. Sandeman.

For Venice—Col. and Mrs. O. LeGeyt, Mrs. A. Smith, Major and Mrs. Peort and child, Mr. Arthur, ... Mr. Ozanne.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. A. Parish, Col. W. R. Thomson and Colonel T. Goslin.

For Aden—Dr. and Mrs. Lock and infant.

For Malta—Capt. Caisford, and Mr. J. Smith.

THE following passengers have been engaged by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Capt. W. Barratt, sailing on 17th March, 1881:—

For Southampton—Col. and Mrs. Cordner and child, ladies, 2 gentlemen, Dr. and Mrs. Higginson and infant, Mrs. Shakerly, a lady and gentleman, Lieut.-Col. P. D. and Mrs. Henderson, 3 children and 2 infants, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, child and infant, Miss Heenly, Mrs. A. H. Wright and 3 children, Mrs. Stewart and 2 children, Mr. W. Theobald, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Watkins Williams, 2 children and infant, Miss Mallaby, Miss Robinson, Mr. R. R. Ash, Dr. A. Deane, Mr. G. H. Forde, Mr. H. J. Stokes, Mrs. Lyle, Mr. S. C. Lyster, Mr. R. Parkes.

For Brindisi—Surg.-Major and Mrs. Bateson, Mr. and Mrs. Glazier, Mr. G. F. and Mrs. Bates, a gentleman, a lady and a gentleman, Mr. A. Maltby, Genl. J. S. Trevor, R. S., Mr. H. S. Newman, Miss Bernard, Col. and Mrs. Cenie, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Lady Thompson, Mr. A. W. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buyers, Mr. A. Cohn, Mr. E. de Paiva.

For Venice—A lady and gentleman, Hon. J. Fitz William, Mr. J. English, Mr. R. Higby, Mr. D. Gray.

For Suez—Capt. and Mrs. Ashton, Dr. R. Holmes, and a gentleman, Miss Macnail.

For Malta—Capt. E. Steuman, Lt. and Mrs. Cameron.

24th March, 1881—s. s. Teheran, Capt. A. C. Loggin.

For Venice—Mr. H. F. Newberry, C. S., and a friend, Surg.-Major and Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Parnayiste, Mr. G. Froeschmann, Mr. W. Finckh, Mr. and Mrs. Smallwood, Major and Mrs. Pearl and child.

For Suez—Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty, Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Douglas.

For Southampton—Col. and Mrs. Bradford, child and infant, and Revd. and Mrs. G. Onslow, Mr. J. J. Nettleship.

For Brindisi—Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Mignon, Mr. G. Stevenson, Lt. Ridley, 4th Regt., Capt. Muir, General Trevor, Col. Owen Williams, Mr. Silbiger.

31st March, 1881—s. s. Malwa, Capt. W. B. Thompson.

For Southampton—Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, party and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Light and 3 children, Mrs. Wrench and child, Mr. G. H. Wright, Miss Wright, Mrs. Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton, Mr. Montes, Mr. G. D. Dall, Miss Henderson, Mr. L. Wilson, Mrs. D. Cama and 3 children, Mr. G. M. Lewis, Mrs. and Miss Nugent.

For Brindisi—Mrs. Browne, a lady, Major Mainwaring, Mrs. Mainwaring, Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Lestock Reid, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dalrymple and 2 infants, Mr. A. Phillips, Lieut. Scott Moncrieff, Col. and Miss Bell, Mr. A. Raitt, Revd. T. ... Wyndoop, Mrs. Wyndoop (senior), Mr. A. C. Geddes, Col. Saunders, Mr. D. M. Sinonton and Earl de Grey.

For Venice—Sir R. and Lady Meade and Col. and Mrs. Caine, Mr. T. P. Clark, Hon'ble G. F. Newburn.

For Suez—Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C. B., and Col. Geo. Hankin.

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TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 9, 5-10 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8 1-16d. received 16 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52⅜d. per ounce, market firm. Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84⅜; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91⅜.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM THE KHYBER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9.

A telegram from the Khyber states that very heavy rain is falling there, and the General Officer Commanding has consequently postponed the withdrawal for three days, until the 18th.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE COERCION ACT.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Twenty arrests have already been made in Ireland under the new Coercion Act.

The arrests include Mr. Boyton, the chief organizer of the Land League who claims the protection of the United States Government.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past month amount to £36,625,000, showing an increase of £3,375,000 as compared with last year. The exports for the past month amount to £16,812,500, showing an increase of £312,500 as compared to last year.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH

Mr. Gladstone has fixed the debate on the Kandahar question to come on as soon as the proceedings in Parliament will permit.

The evacuation of Kandahar is not expected to take place immediately.

The Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for India) in replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that negociations are proceeding with Ayoub Khan's representative at Kandahar, but his Lordship declined to give any further information on the subject for the present.

DISTURBANCES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. O'Donnell (member for Dungarven), being disorderly in the House of Commons last night, was suspended.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

LISBON, MARCH 8.

The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies has approved of a treaty ceding Lorenzo Marquez to Enteland (England ?)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer at Colombo this here from Calcutta, Madras, morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, outward Madras, and Colombo, left here

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 11-16.
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ do.	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	0-10⅝
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8d.
4 do. Rupee Paper	84⅜
4½ do. do.	91⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
3 do. Consols for account	99⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872	121
Bar Silver	52⅜
Oriental Bank shares	£21-10
Chartered do.	£23-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£24
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£43-10

Arrivals—Mars and Lizzie English.
Departures—Thessaly and Athens.

THE 85th Regiment, consisting of 23 officers and about 730 men, arrived yesterday morning by two special trains from Deolalee. They immediately embarked at the Sassoon Dock for Natal in H. M.'s troopship Euphrates, which sailed in the afternoon.

THE 14th Hussars are expected to arrive here by two special trains from Poona on the 11th of March, and will embark in the transport Hankow at the Prince's Dock for Natal.

THE *Times of India* is surpassing itself. Yesterday in a leading-article it gravely announced that "Lord" Wolseley is going out to put down the Boers! What has Sir Frederick Roberts done to be superseded in this off-hand fashion ?

MR. G. H. R. HART, Private Secretary to Sir James Fergusson, who went on leave of absence for three months, returned to Bombay by the Teheran, and has already taken over the duties of the Private Secretaryship from Mr. McPherson.

IT is hardly necessary to remind volunteers that the prize-meeting commences on the 11th. Thanks to the liberality of the friends of the corps, the prizes are very numerous and valuable, and it is hoped that every volunteer will compete. As no one competitor can take more than Rs. 100 in prizes (unless in one prize), every man who can shoot at all has a very good chance of winning something. The entrance fees are very moderate,—only Re. 1 per match,—and ammunition is given free. There is a special match for second-class shots, for which there are five prizes. We are glad to hear that Mr. Conder will probably stop the Poona mail-train at Coorla during the meeting—it passes there at 10-30 a.m., railway time—if a tolerable number of volunteers are likely to travel by it. This will be a great boon to many who cannot remain till mid-day.

THE ordinary annual general meeting of shareholders of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company was held yesterday, Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy presiding. A dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. was declared. The chairman complimented the shareholders upon the very satisfactory result of the company's labours, and remarked that the quality of their block ice was so good as to distance all competitors. The meeting passed the usual resolutions confirming the directors' report, appointing auditors, &c. A detailed report is held over for want of space.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the presidency banks and their branches on the last day of February:—1879, Rs. 12,92,74,000; 1880, Rs. 13,08,02,000; 1881, Rs. 11,82,05,000.

GENERAL MIR AHMED, the Afghan Envoy, states that the winter in Eastern Afghanistan has been the mildest known for many years. Up to the time of his departure no snow had fallen either in Kabul or on the highlands about Ghuzni, and the season had been so warm that even the oldest inhabitant was astonished.

FROM the telegrams concerning the court-martial on Major Currie, the cross-examination of General Burrows would seem, remarks the *Civil and Military Gazette*, to operate strongly in favour of the prisoner; for if the General considered that the fact of the cavalry being out of hand exonerated General Nuttall for not carrying out his orders to charge, it is difficult to see how a regimental officer can be held responsible for failure to do that which his immediate General pronounced impracticable. And if General Burrows is uncertain, as would seem to be the case, whether Major Currie either saw or heard him when giving the order to charge which he is accused of having disobeyed, it becomes simply impossible to substantiate the accusation of disobedience. We confess to a feeling of surprise at the framing of charges such as those reported, on evidence so slight as that hitherto made public.

THE Government Telegraph Department, in the interests of the general public, allows press messages to be sent at a special rate; the charge being one rupee for twenty-four words, instead of at the ordinary rate of one rupee for six words. This is, observes the *Pioneer*, a great boon to the Indian press, and is largely taken advantage of. The telegraph rate on the Government railways is also the same as the Government Telegraph, and some few of the telegraphs on the Guaranteed Railways give the same privileges to press messages; but the following railways will not accept the Government tariff for press messages, viz., G. I.-P. Railway, Madras Railway, O. and R. Railway, South Indian Railway, and S.P. and D. Railway. These guaranteed lines insist on charging one rupee per six words for all messages alike. Hence if a press message be sent from Lucknow to Calcutta, they charge the sender one rupee for every six words which they pass over their wire for a few miles, but only pay the Government line at 24 words for a rupee for the rest of the way, themselves pocketing the difference. This is an absurdity, and we can see no reason at all why the guaranteed lines should not be made to conform to the Government rates for press messages.

SOME stories have lately been circulated about another house at Naini Tal falling, in consequence of the late heavy rain, and the Secretariat buildings were said to have been injured. No house, however, has, says the *Pioneer*, fallen or been injured in any way [illegible] the house formerly occupied by the Secretariat was injured, the damage was caused by the falling of a rock from the hill above, loosened from its bed by the carelessness of a contractor. And as the accident happened long before the rain, and during perfectly dry weather, it had nothing whatever to do with the safety or otherwise of the hillside. More than three-fourths of the houses at Naini Tal are already let, and it is expected that this next season will be an unusually full one. The drainage-works are rapidly approaching completion, and judging by the late downpour promise to do their duty admirably.

CAPTAIN GILL, the *Pioneer* hears, took Meshed as his first objective point in his efforts to reach the Turkoman country. From Bombay he went to Bunder Abbas, and thence to Karman, following the Eastern-Persian route instead of going round by way of Teheran. At Karman his difficulties began, as there has been great scarcity in that district, and neither animals nor grain are to be got. The journey to Meshed, if Captain Gill has made it, must have been a very trying one across the desert; but the traveller is noted for his endurance and perseverance, two qualities which overcome many difficulties. From Meshed, we are inclined to think Captain Gill would hurry to Kilat-i-Nadir on the Turkoman frontier, where he could mature his plans for reaching Merv. Mr. O'Donovan, the *Daily News'* correspondent, is supposed to be at Kilat. Captain Gill might of course try Sarakhs, which is nearer Merv than Kilat; but the direction he would take would all depend upon the information he would get at Meshed. We have heard an explanation of Mr. O'Donovan's expulsion from the Russian camp at Tchikislar, which seems not at all an unlikely one. The correspondent was told by General Skobeleff that he must be content to use the post alone, and not to telegraph, and that his letters would be liable to supervision. To this he apparently agreed, but Skobeleff found that he was sending telegrams off secretly, and hence forbade him the camp. It is a pity Mr. O'Donovan did not submit to the conditions imposed, as on his return to England he would have been free to write an accurate history of the campaign. That history, now, will only be written by Russians, and the truth of the statements made can never be tested.

THE *Athenæum* announces that in the early part of the spring will be published the first of the Talleyrand M.SS. This one is entitled "Talleyrand and Louis XVIII.," and consists of their correspondence during the Congress of Vienna, with Talleyrand's descriptions of the various persons there, including Wellington and Castlereagh. Mr. Bentley will publish it in England, and M. Eugene Plon in Paris.

ANOTHER shameful case of intimidation, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has just occurred in Ireland, in which, as usual, owing to the present paralysis of the law, the hardened criminal escaped unwhipped of justice. The story is told as follows by one of our contemporaries :—

At the Newcastle West petty sessions, county of Limerick, on Friday, Myles Ambrose, a little boy aged ten years, was prosecuted at the suit of the Queen for having "on the 23rd of January whistled at Hugh Murray Gunn, J.P., in a tone of derision, and thereby intimidated him." Mr. Gunn left the bench and came to the witness table. He deposed to the whistling and the derisiveness of its tone. The case was dismissed.

Head-constable Copeland had an[illegible] to intimidate; whistling with derision with a[illegible] After two such miscarriages of justice in [illegible] single day, it is evident that nothing short of the immediate suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act will protect person and property in Ireland.

IF any additional argument in favour of the Coercion Bill were wanted, remarks "The Chiel," in *Vanity*, Mr. Parnell has supplied an excellent one—at least if the account of his interview with M. Rochefort, given in the latter gentleman's organ, the *Intransigeant*, of Tuesday, be true. By this it appears that the Irish agitator ingenuously explained to the French one that an armed revolution in Ireland was impossible for two reasons—the first of these two reasons being that coercion was about to be revived by Act of Parliament !

This is only another version of the old story of the belligerent car-driver who explained to his Saxon fare that there were fifty thousand "boys" with rifles and uniform resolved to drive the redcoats into the sea.

"Then why don't they do it ?" asked the Saxon.

"Bedad, Surr," replied Jarvey, in awesome and hushed tones, "so they would—but ye see they're afraid of the police."

Vanity Fair's "Chiel" complains of the "dreadful fact that the House of Commons is becoming dull. Except when it is simply rowdy, or members are exchanging modern parliamentary language with each other, its debates and proceedings are as tiresome and monotonous as a thrice-told tale. For six weeks the members of the Lower House have been simply wrangling and wasting time. The only really interesting debates are those that take place in the Lords, for the continued existence of which even the readers of the daily newspapers may now thank God."

As an outsider, *Life* fails to comprehend why there should be a deficiency of nearly three hundred subalterns in the British army. An enormous number of candidates go up from Sandhurst for every examination, and although only a few, comparatively speaking, pass, there are a very large number who qualify. Why, then, should those who pass a qualifying examination, say in January, be forced to compete again, against ever-increasing odds in June. Such a course is exasperating to the cadets, and must be ruinous to their parents.

THE *Athenæum* devotes a paragraph to Mr. J. A. Cameron and his telegrams from the Transvaal to the *Standard*, but makes a curious mistake in styling him "Captain":—Captain Cameron, says the *Athenæum*, who has exchanged the Queen's uniform for journalism, is the special correspondent whose graphic telegrams in the *Standard* about the fighting with the Boers have been read with absorbing interest. He distinguished himself as the special correspondent of the same journal in Afghanistan.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* is probably correct, the *Pall Mall* considers, when he tells us that the key to M. Gambetta's attitude in foreign affairs is to be found in the saying of General Vinoy shortly after the close of the last war, "If a Frenchman talked of revenge he would deserve to be shot. If he did not think of revenge he would deserve hanging." But what does the oracular correspondent mean by saying that one of the points of M. Gambetta's inferiority to Prince Bismarck is that he cannot "don a uniform, mount a horse, and lead armies to victory ?" Surely M. Gambetta can any day don a uniform or mount a horse as well as the German Chancellor; and as for "leading armies to victory," would the correspondent have us believe that the German host was led to victory at Sadowa and Sedan, not by Count von Moltke, but by Prince Bismarck ?

THE terrible accounts concerning the manner in which officers were picked off by the Boer marksmen in Sir George Colley's recent engagements are very suggestive. Our officers are too easily recognised at such a distance; indeed, their dress is admirably calculated to indicate them. In spite of the outcries of military tailors and their votaries, *Vanity Fair* maintains that officers should be so dressed that, while they can easily be recognised by their own men at a short distance, it should be impossible for the enemy to distinguish them from the rank and file at more than one hundred yards. At all events this principle should be observed in the field. The Russians during the Crimean War set us a good example in this respect, their costume being such that it was impossible to tell an officer from a man a few yards off. Mounted officers of infantry should also, *pace* the Duke of Cambridge, be ordered to dismount when within effective rifle-fire. Unless there is a positive regulation on the subject, mounted officers, for fear of being thought wanting in courage, will not quit the saddle, whatever the consequence may be. Company officers should likewise be ordered to take advantage of cover whenever their men do so. By neglecting these obvious precautions a regiment soon becomes deprived of its leaders; and at the critical moment there is no one to direct the men and combine their efforts. If anything were to be gained by making the officers expose themselves in the insensate way they do at present, I should have nothing to say; but what can be the object of making officers living targets, and ensuring their being all shot down before they have had time to do any good ? Besides, the men are always much discouraged by seeing their officers fall.

Life hears there is a good deal of discontent among the officers of less favoured cavalry regiments at the 11th Hussars having been selected for active service out of its turn. The regiment is a long way down the cavalry roster, being junior to the 7th Dragoon Guards, 5th and 16th Lancers, 7th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Hussars, and is certainly very lucky in getting its chance of a brush with the enemy. Colonel Garnett's corps is, however, in a very high state of efficiency, and this fact has, no doubt, weighed with the authorities. None of the officers entertained any idea of the regiment being required for the Transvaal, but were looking forward to an early move from Hounslow and Kensington to the vacant cavalry quarters at Brighton. The orders came as a surprise, and a very welcome one, the "Cherubims" having had no opportunity of crossing swords with an enemy since the Crimea.

HAD Mr. Forster been a great statesman, observes *Truth*, he would have called a meeting of all Irish members—Conservatives, Liberals, Home Rulers, and Parnellites—and he would have asked them to inform him, by a majority vote, what were the wishes and the aspirations of their countrymen, and what was the best method of maintaining law and order; for it must be admitted that the properly-elected representatives of a country are better guides for a constitutional ruler than spies and informers, executive hacks, and landlords who sneak up the backstairs of Government offices, irate because their rents have not been paid and clamorous for vengeance. Perhaps the very worst enemies of Ireland are the Conservative younger sons, the heads of whose families derive vast incomes from their Irish estates. Unable to find electors in Ireland to return them, they are sent to Parliament by English constituencies. Retaining all the narrow prejudices of a dominant local class, and eager to revenge themselves on men who have dared to reject them, they never lose an opportunity to egg on their fellow-countrymen by sneers and insults to infringe the law, and the Ministry—no matter whether it be Conservative or Liberal—to meet any popular movement with coercion instead of with redress. Most of them are professional politicians, who, when their party is in power, insist as a right upon their share in the spoils of office, and generally get it.

THE rumoured impending changes in the tartans worn by Highland regiments have caused a tremendous stir in Scotland and in the Scotch quarters of London. The *Pall Mall* remarks :—The Duke of Sutherland has charge of a petition to the Queen for the preservation of the ancient patterns, the Highland Society met one day last week to name delegates to sign similar petitions to her Majesty and Mr. Childers, and Lord Archibald Campbell has been writing on the average something like half-a-dozen letters a day to the Scotch and English newspapers. All this enthusiasm is, however, dashed with a considerable amount of scepticism. The genuineness of the present tartans, and even of the Highland regiments, has been called in question on what appear to be formidable grounds. Why, it is added, should regiments largely composed of foreigners (English and Irish), to say nothing of Lowland Scotch, care of what tartan their kilts and trews are made ? Even if three-fourths of a Highland regiment are Scotchmen, the officers, as an indignant Highlander writes, are nearly all interlopers, whose appearance in tartans suggests a "Zulu in a frock-coat." To the clothes-philosopher it may seem that the Highlanders are making much ado about very little; but, on the other hand, had the military authorities any good reasons for raising the kilt question at all ?

THE marriage of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts took place last Saturday (February 12), so suddenly that most of the guests were bidden to the wedding by letters which found them in bed on the eventful morning. "Ruffler," of *Vanity Fair*, writes :—Those who were present have been the heroes of the week. They relate that the Baroness was flushed and radiant, the bride-groom triumphant and self-possessed, and the whole affair as successful as for its suddenness and smallness it could be. I have never been able to understand why there should have been so much ill-natured talk over this marriage. The Baroness is wealthy, and of a discreet age; Mr. Ashmead-Burdett-Coutts-Barlett has a considerably smaller income, and is of much inferior age. And because the Baroness is not younger and poorer, or Mr. Bartlett richer and older, it has seemed necessary to some to take the pair under their protection, and to dispute their undoubted right to make a marriage which they must be persuaded is suitable to both of them, or it would never have h[illegible] The simple truth [illegible] marriages that are reasonably contracted, each side brings to the alliance that which the other requires. The Baroness, in spite of her wealth, her position, and the public affection and respect she has gained by her many acts of charity, has been alone since the death of Mrs. Brown, and has naturally experienced the desire to possess a companion who should really belong to her and be her own; while Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett has as naturally desired to associate his life in the only manner possible to a man, with that of the woman for whom he has the greatest regard. Unless it is a crime to be either rich or poor, old or young, the event seems a natural one to arise from the preceding conditions of things. But in truth, and however this may be, nobody but the two persons concerned has a right to say a word in the matter. They marry each other, and nobody else. And the event has proved that they have not been wrong in the step thus taken. The Baroness is perfectly happy and perfectly satisfied; Ashmead-Bartlett is equally so. It can only remain, therefore, for all persons of good feeling to hope that their present state of happiness and satisfaction may long continue. The real truth as to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts's income is, I have reason to believe, this. She has an income of £300,000 a-year, whereof £80,000 only are derived from the Bank.

A PROPOSAL in the House of Commons on the Coercion Bill, on the 11th February, led to a lively debate. Mr. O'Donnell, proposing to omit "high treason" from the bill, raised the whole difficult question as to whether or not there existed any revolutionary conspiracy. The Attorney-General for Ireland and Mr. Forster both maintained the existence of such an organization, basing their statement on their own knowledge, and also on the circumstance that a placard had simultaneously appeared in all parts of Ireland and England. The introduction of the management of Dublin Castle led to more than one violent episode. Mr. A. M. Sullivan recalled the career of a detective named Talbot, who, he said, was in the habit of attending Roman Catholic chapels, partaking of the sacraments, and swearing in Fenians in order that he might afterwards betray them to the Government. With regard to the placard, the member for Meath was understood to suggest that the police might, with such antecedents, be fairly suspected of having been the authors of it. Mr. Forster with much warmth denounced this as an attack on Dublin Castle of an utterly unfounded character; and Mr. E. D. Gray retorted by the declaration that the Chief Secretary had mistaken his vocation, and ought to have been an actor. It need scarcely be said that vehemence marked the debate for some time after this. The hapless Talbot was made the centre of debate for a while, the Solicitor-General for Ireland declaring that he had never partaken of the sacraments and had never sworn in Fenians; and Mr. M'Coan, on the other hand, replying by quotations from Talbot's own evidence to show that he had attended mass and gone through Roman Catholic ceremonies. Sir William Harcourt, taking up the main question, inferred from the speeches of the Home Rulers themselves that a revolutionary party existed in Ireland, though it might not be friendly to the Land League, and justified on this ground the retention of the safeguards in the Bill. Finally a division was taken, with the result that 49 voted for the amendment and 225 against it.

Vanity Fair has an attack on the colours :—Sir Alexander Gordon is about to move in the House of Commons, on the introduction of the Army Estimates, that colours entail a loss of life, that they are unsuitable to the present conditions of war, and that they should be abolished. A great howl will be raised by military conservatives, and, though a respectable sentiment will be wounded by Sir Alexander's proposal, I nevertheless think that he is right. Let colours, if you like, be retained for parade purposes, but in the name of common-sense and humanity, do not let us any longer take colours into the field. They render little service compared to the loss of life which their presence in action entails, and they absorb two officers and four sergeants, whose presence with their companies is much needed. It was all very well when we fought in a closely-formed regular line, but with the present system of attack they are not only useless, but positively in the way. The regulations for the attack formation say that an escort of at least a section is to be told off for the colours, which section can be ill spared. The colours are indeed an onerous charge instead of a help, and it is conceivable that a golden opportunity for a dash might be missed because the colours were in danger. It was felt by all that there would have been an absurdity involved in giving the Rifle Brigade and 60th colours when those regiments were first raised, because they fought chiefly in disposed order: but all regiments now fight in this order; consequently all regiments should go into action without colours.

ADDRESS TO MR. OLIVER BY THE PUPILS OF THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

YESTERDAY the students of the Elphinstone High School, in taking leave of Mr. J. Oliver, the Vice-Principal, on his appointment as Acting Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, addressed him as follows through the senior student, Mr. D. B. Gandevia :—Dear Sir,—On your appointment by Government as Acting Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College, we, the students in the First Form, beg to offer you our humble congratulations; and in taking leave of you, with a sincere regret for the loss which we sustain, beg to express our earnest wishes for your future success and advancement.

Your career in the Bombay Educational Department has now lasted for some years; a great portion of that time you have held the place of Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, in which capacity we have had frequently to notice your invariable kindness, your sympathy for our difficulties, your desire for our continuous improvement, and many qualities which make an admirable English gentleman.

We consider ourselves happy in offering you on this occasion our humble tribute of gratitude, in referring to the beneficial results of your valuable instruction, to your unfailing kindness towards us, and your excellence in the performance of the duties which have devolved upon you, those duties having a close relationship with our intellectual progress and the promotion in every way of our highest interests.

Mr. Oliver, in reply, said that from what little he knew of the Elphinstone College, he was able to say that the best students there were those that matriculated from the Elphinstone High School, and that they were really a credit to the college. After making some further observations, which were received with cheers by the students, Mr. Oliver concluded by expressing his best wishes for their success and their moral and intellectual progress.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Divine Service, on board the Narcissus, 7-30 p.m. Lecture by the Bishop of Bombay, Byculla Church, 8 p.m. Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Malda (s), from Calcutta; H. M. S. Dryad, Rangoon.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Puttialla (s), to Persian Gulf; Arrow (s), Carwar; H. M. S. Euphrates, Natal; I. G. S. Dalhousie, Kurrachee; Mary Tatham (s), Negapatam.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The I. G. S. Dalhousie left the dock yesterday.

THE BISHOP AT BYCULLA CHURCH.—The Bishop of Bombay will deliver his second lecture on "The words from the Cross" in Byculla Church at eight o'clock this evening.

THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY.—Mr. Tyrrell Leith, barrister-at-law, the District Grand Master of Bombay, returned from England by the mail steamer on Tuesday night last.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. DRYAD.—Her Majesty's gunboat Dryad, Captain John Hext, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Rangoon (which port she left on the 9th December), *viâ* Calcutta, Madras, Pondicherry, and Trincomalee.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. Alcot, Chief Officer of the British ship Citadel, was removed on Tuesday last to the European General Hospital, suffering from injuries he had sustained through an accidental fall into the hold of that vessel.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Pandoo Wittoo, a *callassee*, who was killed on the afternoon previous at the Musjid Bunder by a case of paper falling upon him. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THEFT AT NEW FORAS-ROAD.—Sallee Mahomed Habib, residing on the New Foras-road, reported to the Police the theft of a box containing currency notes, a gold watch, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 180, during his absence from the house on Tuesday last. A man who was living under complainant's protection, and who has since absconded, is suspected of having committed the theft. Enquiries are being made as to his whereabouts.

THEFTS.—Gunnoo Vishram, was yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade, of stealing a gold ring, valued at Rs. 57, and Rs. 19 in cash, from the house of Luximon Dhondee, at Kaka-gully. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Gunnoo Babajee was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 24, belonging to Bunsiram Luchimon. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Abdool Rahimon Shaboodeen, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper on four separate charges of theft of property, consisting of planks, of the collective value of Rs. 107, belonging to Jossub Ismail. The planks were stolen on four different dates from the warehouse of complainant at Mandvie. The prisoner was sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—Another noted character, named Kodabux Ameerbux, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate on two separate charges of theft of books, valued at Rs. 4, belonging to two different persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Narcissus. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch, for any friends wishing to go from shore, will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·8
Temperature of the Air	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·4
Dew Point	69·7
Relative humidity of Air	74·0
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	71·6
General Direction of Wind	NW. N. ENE. NNW. NW.&NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	277.

*From midnight to midnight.

MADRAS.

THE NORTH BREAKWATER.—As this breakwater progresses towards completion, it is being gradually widened, so as to form a firm solid head. It is now four blocks in width and will form the base for the light-house that is to be built.

A HORSE WITHOUT A TAIL.—The other day some person, or persons unknown, neatly cropped the tail of a steed within an inch of the stump, and then politely packed the hair in a small box, gave the package to an innocent native boy, and instructed him to convey it, this side up with care, to the address of the wife of the owner of the quadruped. The good little boy did what he was told, gave the box to the lady, and was about to retire gracefully from the scene, when she opened the box, recognised the contents, and delivered the bearer to the custody of the police. The cat is now out of the bag, and unless the little matter is settled out of Court, the persons who cropped the horse will have to pay heavily for their practical joke.—*Madras Mail.*

THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS' MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.—"Question" writes to the *Madras Times* as follows :—In your issue of the 3rd instant, you were pleased to publish the opinion expressed by the *Bombay Gazette* on the memorial forwarded to Government by the students of the Madras Agricultural College. The editor of the *Bombay Gazette* seems to depreciate the object of the memorial when he says, "The memorial is not a formidable one, and we see no particular reason why if it pleases them (the students), they should not be allowed to write the 'title' of G. S. A. C. after their names." It appears to me the sudents showed their humility by praying for an honorary degree, while they are fully aware that it is the hood and gown that is much respected by the public, who disregard the honorary degrees. The students are justified in having left the choice in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction and to the Government, who are the best judges to decide whether the value of the education which they receive is such as to permit them to confer any University degree on them I see no reason why the Right Honorable thr Governor should fail to commemorate his reign by the introduction of the Faculty of Agriculture in his University, while Sir Richard Temple, the late Governor of Bombay Presidency, contemplated to confer an University degree on the students of the Agricultural College at Poona, before it was thoroughly established; and when the late Government of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham honored this Presidency by establishing on Agricultural College at Saidanet the firest of its kind for the whole of Her Majesty's British Empire in the East. The claims of the students for an University degree is all the stronger when we hear that they are to put into practice the useful knowledge which they receive, not under the British Government, but under native Rajahs and Zemindars, by whom Graduates of Universities are more esteemed than the graduates of serveral colleges.

THE MAIL STEAMER.

THE Nizam, and not the Teheran, should have brought our English mails this week, but the former steamer was thrown out of her turn, as the following extract from the *Times* will explain :—

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Nizam, Captain Brodey, which left Southampton on Wednesday afternoon last for Bombay and China, put back into Plymouth Sound on Saturday through stress of whether and for repairs. Upon getting into the chops of the Channel, the Nizam encountered a gale from the south-west. On Thursday afternoon the gale increased to a hurricane, and the vessel was put at half speed. In the terrific cross sea that was running, the steamer frequently shipped large quantities of water, which found their way into the stokehole through very little crevice. At about 11 o'clock on Thursday night a terrific wave comming abroad took its way forward, carried six sheep overboard, ripped the Indiarubber off the steam pipes, and made an inroad below into the engine-room. Early in the morning another great sea struck the vessel on the starboard side smashing the Captains Gig the bull works warks, and the gangway, and destroying the steering-gear saloon sky-light. The weather experience during that night and the next is described as being of a fearful character. Sea upon the sea broke over the Nizam, doing great damage. Some of the plates over the engines were ripped off and the water got below in vast quantities. A number of Lascar seamen refused to work saying they were exhausted, and the stewards and cooks had to take relays at the pumps. It was difficult to steer the ship, and it was found at about noon that the vessel was drifting on to the coast of Ushant. In consequence of the water getting below the coals had been so damped that no fires worthy of the name could be kept in. There was only 25lbs. of steam pressure, the fires in two of the boilers having gone completely out. When it was seen in what a dangerous position the vessell was placed, the engineers made every effort to increase the fires. The fore-trysail was lowered and the main-trysail set, and at length the pressure of steam increasing, the steamer answered her helm and her course was directed for Plymouth. The Nizam had drifted so within three miles of Ushant, and aflag was observed waving from the lighthouse warning Captain Brodey if so is danger. Had not steam been got up so quickly, it is stated that the steamer must assuredly have been lost with all on board, for in the awful sea no boat could possibly have lived. The passengers speak in the highest terms of the commander's bearing. He kept on the bridge during the whole 72 hours, not even leaving it to take his meals. The passengers also praise Mr. Franks, the chief steward in charge, and his assistants, who were engaged all the time in baling the water from out of the stokehole by hand pumps, the steam pumps having failed. The Nizam has had her defects made good and would, it was expected, leave during last night for Gibraltar. There are 60 passengers on board.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I., F.R.S.	Major H. B. Hanna, B.S.C.
Mr. J. R. Maconachi, B.C.S.	Capt. T. Nicholls, B.S.C.
Mr. M. V. Portman, B. Uncov.	Capt. R. J. Waller, B.S.C.
Col. R. G. Rogers, C.B., B.S.C.	Lieut. C. W. Young, B.S.C.
Col. G. A. [illegible]ster, R. Eng.	Sub-Conductor M. Kelly, B.
Col. J. B. C[illegible], B.S.C.	Major C. J. Watson, M.S.C.
	Capt. C. H. Sheppard, M. S. C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. R. L. Mangles, B.C.S., 4 mo.	Mr. F. L. Charles, Bo. C.S., 15 days.
Col. R. H. Price, B.S.C., 3 mo.	Mr. F. A. Dashwood, Bo. Uncov., 6 mo.
Lieut. W. H. Chippendale, R.B. Eng., 3 mo.	Mr. A. S. George, Bo. Uncov., 6 mo.
Hon. Surg. R. D. Logg, B., 3 mo.	Mr. W. Monies, Bo. Uncov., 6 mo.
Conductor W. Powell, B., 6 mo.	Col. L. D. A. Dunsterville, Bo. S. C., 6 mo.
Major A. T. Fraser, R.M. Eng., 3 weeks.	Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, Bo. S. C., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. L. Neill, B. C. S.	Mr. T. C. Hope, C. S. I., Bo. C.S.
Mr. E. Pierce, B. Uncov.	Mr. F. L. Charles, Bo. C. S.
Mr. W. Stenhouse, B. Uncov.	Mr. W. H. Crowe, Bo. C. S.
Mr. A. J. Dodd, B. Uncov.	Mr. A. H. Durant, Bo. Uncov.
Maj. D. G. Pitcher, B.S.C.	Mr. L. W. Seymour, Bo. Uncov.
Maj. A. C. Toker, B.S.C.	Mr. C. E. Coles, Bo. Uncov.
Lieut. A. F. Barrow, B.S.C.	Lieut.-Col. T. P. B. Walsh, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. H. R. Marrett, B.S.C.	Sub-Cond. A. Boyce, Bo.
Lieut.-Col. G. E. H. Beauchamp, M. Inf.	
Major A. T. Fraser, R. M. Eng.	

THE BOERS' REBELLION.

THE following telegrams are from the *Standard's* special correspondent :—

MORE ABOUT THE BATTLE OF INGOGO.

NEWCASTLE, FEB. 10.

During the action our troops behaved splendidly. The officers say that the men remained perfectly cool, and free from the slightest panic, during the time when the fire of the enemy was at its worst, and when it appeared that every man of the force would be shot down.

Their fire was steady and careful, but it is doubtful whether it was effective.

General Colley reports the Boers losses as heavy, but they affirm that they have only about twenty killed and wounded, and as the soldiers all say that they scarcely saw more than a head of their enemy, it is probable that their account of their loss is true.

Opinions here differ much as to the force which will be required for the advance to General Colley's relief. Some consider that five thousand men will be needed to ensure success, others believe that three regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, will suffice, and that the force now on the road will be ample if time is allowed for it all to concentrate here before it is absolutely necessary to attempt relief.

So far we cannot be said to have fairly gauged the fighting power of the Boers, for they have not been opposed by a well-handled force of all arms.

In the last fight there were but three hundred Rifles, hemmed in on all sides, and unable to assume the offensive. At Laing's Nek the troops were rashly handled, as is agreed on all sides, and in fact, only the 58th were engaged. It is impossible to judge from these two affairs what the Boers will do when fairly faced and pressed. The knowledge that their horses are always close at hand is not likely to encourage a desperate resistance.

So far as I have seen of the effect of our reverses on our troops has been to brace them up rather than to depress them. There are one hundred and twenty wounded men here, and all able to converse are cheerful and hopeful. They feel that the work to be done is rough, but all are looking forward to take their places in the ranks as soon as possible.

There is no doubt now that the Free State Boers have joined the movement. They are stopping all cattle and supplies which could be useful to the army from entering Natal.

THE BELEAGUERED GARRISONS.

NEWCASTLE, 12th Feb.

A messenger has arrived with despatches from Pretoria, of the date January 14. This is ten days earlier than the last despatches received, but some of the details are interesting.

The messenger has been a long time on the road, owing to the care and watchfulness required in marking his way down, as the Boers shoot all natives whom they suspect of bringing down either a message or letter to us.

In the fight on the 6th the laager attacked was distant twelve miles from the camp. The loss of the Boers was fourteen killed and twenty captured; the remainder escaped. Our loss was six killed and fifteen wounded. This loss was incurred entirely owing to the treachery of the Boers. As our men were working up to the laager they hoisted a white flag in token of surrender, and upon our men showing themselves, under the belief that fighting had ceased, they fired a volley into them.

The despatch says that experience of the fighting in the vicinity of Pretoria shows the extreme utility of cavalry, and that a large mounted force will be required for the complete suppression of the rebellion.

The other items contained in the despatch have already been telegraphed.

The same messenger brings a letter from Standerton, dated 30th of January.

That post has been attacked several times, generally about midnight.

The Boers were repulsed upon every occasion.

On the 29th the fight was a hot one, and we lost nine men killed and wounded.

Generally, we manage to keep a circle of two miles round the town clear of the enemy.

Thirty-eight of the townsmen are enrolled as a mounted force, and render very valuable assistance.

The garrison has stores of provisions which will enable it to hold out for two months if necessary.

The messenger reports that Heidelberg is nearly deserted, all the Boer inhabitants being with the force engaged against General Colley.

FEB. 13.

The enemy has been seen moving in several directions round Newcastle.

They do not, however, appear to be approaching the town, but rather to be making their way south with the intention of joining the party already on the Ingagan.

There were heavy rains yesterday afternoon, and throughout the night. Inhabitants here are of opinion that by this time all the rivers will be quite impassable.

This weather is most unfortunate, as it will add greatly to the difficulties of the advancing force.

SIR EVELYN WOOD'S ADVANCE TOWARDS NEWCASTLE.

INGAGANE RIVER, FEB. 16, 6 A.M.

General Wood arrived at Biggarsberg yesterday, and started at once with a Cavalry escort to examine the position of affairs in front.

He found that a body of the enemy, estimated at 250 strong, had just gone along the road, after plundering several waggons containing private as well as Government property.

It is supposed to be the intention of the Boers to cut our communications with Ladysmith after the Column has gone forward. To prevent this one company remains entrenched at Biggarsberg, and another will hold this position.

The troops are in splendid condition and spirits, and only anxious to meet the enemy.

The Boers are plundering the Natal colonists of their cattle and property—a course which is greatly embittering the war, and is the more inexcusable since Sir G. Colley has declined all offers of Colonial assistance, in order that the Dutch might have no cause for ill-feeling against the people of Natal.

NEWCASTLE, FEB. 17.

The relieving Column under General Sir Evelyn Wood arrived here to-day, to the intense delight of the loyal portion of the population of Newcastle, whose position since the reverse at Laing's Nek has been critical in the extreme.

Yesterday the enemy's vedettes were seen on the hills on all sides as the column advanced between Biggarsberg and the Ingagane River, but to-day they have entirely disappeared.

It is supposed that Sir E. Wood's rapid march from Ladysmith entirely disconcerted their plans, and that, finding their force insufficient to dispute the passage either at Biggarsberg or Ingagane, they have either made for the Free State, or have re-entered the Transvaal with the view of making for Laing's Nek.

The road between Ingagane and this place is strewn with debris of waggons plundered and burned by the Boers.

Large number of cattle belonging to the Colonists have been driven off and their houses looted.

The native kraals have also suffered much from these depredations, and the natives everywhere warmly sympathise with our cause.

Hitherto they have been inclined to remain neutral; but the conduct of the Boers has so excited them that they would all be ready to take part in the war if called upon to do so.

Owing to the hasty organisation of the Transport and Commissariat Train for the upward march the Column will be obliged to halt for a few days to allow of the complete reorganisation of these departments.

The vicinity of Newcastle is now clear, as is also the road between this place and the camp.

General Colley and his Staff have ridden in. The former is in consultation with General Wood.

It is believed that the whole Boer force is concentrating at Laing's Nek, with the view of a desperate resistance there.

There is great excitement among the Dutch population of Natal.

There is a great meeting in the Free State to-day to decide whether they will openly declare war with us. A very strong party is in favour of this being taken at once.

The Dutch Press are inflaming the people of that nationality throughout South Africa, and there are the very gravest grounds for fear that if the Free State declares against us the Dutch in our Colonies will follow suit.

Already many of the Natal Boers are in the ranks against us.

Evening.

The Commissariat declare that with the aid of the cattle and waggons which the Column found here on their arrival, in addition to those which accompanied it, all preparations for an immediate advance of the Column, with thirty days' supplies, could be completed in twenty-four hours.

There are no signs of the enemy in the neighbourhood, and the roads are reported all clear.

ATTITUDE OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Mr. Philips Blyth, the Consul in London for the Orange Free State, requested the *Standard* to publish the following telegrams, which had passed between the President of the Orange Free State and himself :—

"From Blyth to President, Bloemfontein.

"Telegrams say armed Free State Dutch have formed camp in Natal to oppose British. Can I deny this officially ? What steps has Free State Government taken to preserve neutrality ?"

"From President Orange Free State, Bloemfontein, to Blyth, London.

"Feb. 15.—You can deny it officially; this is only one of the many malicious inventions circulated by evil-designed persons to work mischief. On the 12th January a proclamation was published in our Government *Gazette*, commanding all Burghers and inhabitants most strictly to abstain from any intermingling in the disturbances and hostilities which unhappily exist in the Transvaal; and directing all Landrost, Field Cornet, and other functionaries to see and take care that effect is given to this proclamation. On the 6th December last I telegraphed to his Excellency the Administrator that I had seen with deep concern, from the newspapers, the critical state of affairs in the Transvaal, and that I hoped that a way could be found without delay to prevent the calamities which a collision would bring about. As soon as I heard that a collision had taken place, I ordered Circulars to be written to our border Landrosts to publish and make known to our Field Cornets and Burghers that as their President and friend, I requested and directed them to abstain from taking any part in the unfortunate state of affairs; that by so doing the time might perhaps come when by our friendly offices the Government and people of the Free State might be of real service to secure the blessings of peace and assist in a satisfactory settlement. On the evening of the 9th I received his Excellency Sir George Colley's telegram informing me of Lord Kimberley's telegram of the 8th. This I forwarded by express on Wednesday night to Paul Kruger, pretorius, and Joubert. It would take the express three days to reach Heidelberg. I hope that when they receive it they will write to his Excellency Sir Pomeroy Colley, that the way may soon be opened to avoid further bloodshed, and that by a liberal settlement, the blessings of peace may be secured to the Transvaal. The Orange Free State is fortunately at peace with all its neighbours, and fervently prays that those blessings may also soon be secured to the whole of South Africa. If I or our Government can do anything to promote this, I shall only be too happy to do so. Our Volksraad meets in special session the day after to-morrow. Was glad to read your letter of the 11th ult. received this morning."

SIR F. ROBERTS ON THE ARMY.

A SPECIAL COURT of the Common Council was held on Nov. 15th, in the Guildhall, to carry into effect a resolution passed in an Ordinary Court on December 2nd, to present the freedom of the City to Major General Sir Frederick Roberts. Anticipating a more than ordinarily large attendance, it was arranged that the proceedings should take place in the library of the Guildhall instead of in the Council Chamber. The library was cleared of its tables and reading desks, and rows of seats were ranged along the whole length, save at the north end, where was erected a raised dais, with semi-circular rows of chairs for the chief actors in the day's proceedings. In the case of the freedom being conferred for distinction in the field, it is accompanied by a sword. The weapon presented to General Roberts is a splendid piece of workmanship. The handle, which is of ivory, is carved with a lion's head, through the mouth of which the sword knot passes, whilst the neck is enfolded with oak sprays, as symbols of valour and fortitude, the cross bar of gold, bearing in high relief and enamelled in proper colours, the arms of the City of London and of General Roberts. On the left side of the scabbard, which is also of gold, are depicted the Order of the Indian Empire, and the Victoria Cross; whilst the right side bears the Order of the Bath, and the motto, "*Palmam qui meruit ferat*," palms being interwoven through the whole, whilst between are monograms. The blade has for an inscription the resolution of the Council to confer the freedom on Sir F. Roberts.

The Court assembled at two o'clock; the Lord Mayor presided.

Sir J. B. Monckton, the Town Clerk, read the motion of the Common Council, conferring the freedom on Sir Frederick Roberts.

Mr. B. Scott, the City Chamberlain, in presenting a copy of the freedom and the sword to General Roberts, sketched his military career from its commencement in the Bengal Artillery, through the Indian mutiny, the Abyssinian and Afghan campaigns. He recalled that the name of their guest had been honourably mentioned twenty-three times in published despatches, that he had earned the Victoria Cross, and the thanks of the Governor-General of India. The events of his march to and compared relief of Kandahar were referred [illegible] concluded with with the retreat of Xenophon. He [illegible] live for the expression of the hope that he mi[illegible] might many years to wear the sword, but that he [illegible] be spared the necessity of drawing it in bl[illegible] strife.

General Roberts briefly replied.

In the evening a banquet was given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor to General Sir Frederick Roberts, and a distinguished company invited to meet him. The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Childers, M.P., the Earls of Jersey, Waldegrave, Stanhope, Motley, and Lytton; Viscount Cranbrook, Lord Elcho, M.P., Lord Carrington, Lord Strathnairn, Lord Chelmsford, Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P., Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir Patrick Grant, Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., Sir S. H. Waterlow, M.P., Mr. A. McArthur, M.P., Mr. Brassey, M.P., Mr. Donald Currie, M.P., Mr. J. Howard, M.P., Sir C. Reed, M.P., and most of the officers recently serving in Afghanistan with Sir Frederick Roberts were amongst the guests. In the gallery were the Lady Mayoress, Lady Roberts, and other ladies.

The loving cup having gone round,

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Queen," a toast which he said was drunk with enthusiasm in all assemblies of Englishmen, and nowhere with more enthusiasm than in the City of London. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family."

The Duke of Connaught (who was much cheered), said—I rise to return thanks in the names of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, for the toast which has just been drunk. I beg to thank you in their names for the cordial manner in which you have referred to them. I must express in particular the Prince of Wales's appreciation of the reception which he always meets with on these occasions, and the other members of the Royal family, I can assure you, always remember with gratitude the kind way in which they are spoken of. With regard to myself I thank you most sincerely for the manner in which you have referred to me. It is a very proud position that I fill on this occasion, being here not as a member of the Royal Family merely, but also as one serving in the same profession as the distinguished officer sitting on my right, Sir Frederick Roberts. We all rejoice that he is here to-night on such an occasion, and none more than myself.

The Lord Mayor proposed "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." We could not compare, he said, with the armies of the Continent in point of numbers; but we might fairly say that in point of valour and discipline no army could be compared to the British army.

The Duke of Cambridge, who was much cheered, said—Your Royal Highness, my Lord Mayor, and gentlemen, I have so often had the honour of responding in the army in this hall that I find it difficult to vary the observations I have to make. I feel proud at representing the army, and I feel proud of being a citizen of London, and I am glad to be present on this occasion, which is to do honour to a distinguished officer of the army. I am delighted to observe that your distinguished guest to-night in the several speeches that he has made has always left his own merits out of the case; a very proper thing to do but which is not always done, and has raised the character of those who serve under him. I have heard one or two of his speeches. I heard him speak of his march from Kabul to Kandahar, and he told us that what he had particularly looked to was to have seasoned troops. (Cheers.) The army is very costly, but the Empire is great, and it is rich, and my own impression is that there is not an Englishman who is not quite prepared to see that army properly taken care of. I am glad to see here to-night my worthy colleague the Secretary for War. I have no hesitation in saying that there is no man in this room who is more anxious to see the army in an efficient condition than he is. But we have this difficulty, that in these days it is impossible that the army should not be expensive. The very intelligence of the age, the inventions that are continually being made, and which have to be adopted, require money. If we want to keep up a respectable position in Europe, it is necessary to keep up a good army. Individually, perhaps, I have not a right to say so, but I may perhaps say that I think the native army of India ought to be included in this toast, and I know that if Sir Frederick Roberts is called upon to speak on the subject he will tell you that there is no branch of the service which has done its duty better.

Admiral Sir Astley Cooper Key responded for the Navy, and Alderman Sir W. A. Rose for the Volunteers.

The Lord Mayor said he had now the honour of proposing what might be regarded as the toast of the evening, the health of their distinguished guest, Sir Frederick Roberts. (Cheers.) They would recollect the feeling which agitated the nation when the news was flashed to this country of the disaster at Maiwand. No one could tell what the reverse would lead to. The Indian Government took the most prompt measures to repair the disaster, and determined at once to send an army from Kabul to Kandahar. That was no easy task, the distance being about 300 miles, and, by the route Sir Frederick Roberts travelled, 320. The march was with a comparatively small army through a country swarming with hostile tribes, and in which the only artillery that could be taken was light artillery carried on mules. The march was accomplished, but under the most difficult circumstances, and was one of the most brilliant feats in English history. And not only that, but the army under Sir F. Roberts fought and defeated the army under Ayoub Khan, repaired the disaster to our arms, and restored the prestige they had always maintained. They had the honour of enrolling him that morning as one of the citizens of London. (Cheers.) He now asked them to drink to his health as a distinguished soldier, and as a citizen of London. (Cheers.)

Sir Frederick Roberts, on rising to respond to the toast, was enthusiastically cheered. Having expressed the pride and happiness that he felt at having been presented that day with the freedom of the greatest city in the world and with a sword of honour, he said he thought he should best show his gratitude by giving to that illustrious assembly the result of his experience as a soldier, who had opportunities in more than one campaign of testing the merits of our past and present system of army organization. There were two essential points in connection with our army: first, that it was a volunteer army, and next, that the conditions under which it was organized and the objects for which it was maintained were different from the conditions and objects which governed the requirements of any continental army. He understood by a volunteer army versus one raised by conscription that the soldiers belonging to it should, as far as the exigencies of the service would admit, be treated as volunteers throughout their whole career. Continuing Sir F. Roberts said—We shall, indeed, defeat our object if we call upon men to enlist of their own free will, and then, having secured their services, deal with them as though they were mere machines. Some men may possibly have no great preference for any particular regiment when they first make up their minds to enlist, and may be satisfied to join a brigade depot, with the chance of being sent to this or to that regiment. But, when once they have been posted, if that spirit of loyalty to their own corps is to be maintained, a spirit which every soldier knows often prompts men to do so much more than their duty, they should not be removed from their regiments, except by their own choice or at the most pressing demands of the service. Other men again, and certainly those who belong to the best educated and most desirable classes, have the strongest prejudice in favour of the regiment which they elect to join. Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords and Gentlemen, you must not put me down as a mere theorist when I insist upon these opinions. I can give you facts to bear me out. Here is one. A man for whom I have the greatest respect and regard who now holds the rank of Captain in her Majesty's Indian Forces, and fills a high position under the Government of India, told me that, when he was a boy at Perth, the 42d Highlanders were quartered there, and he determind to serve in that and no other corps. He was too young at the time to enlist, but when he became old enough he walked all the way from Perth to Portsmouth to join the regiment of his own choice, passing *en route* two or three other Highland corps, none of which had for him the same attraction as the 42d. Now, my friend would have been lost to the army if he had been obliged to enlist for a depot, with the chance of being sent to a regiment he did not care for. As a proof that men, even if they be indifferent on first enlistment as to which regiment they may join, having once been posted to and taken, as it were, into the family of a regiment, will not willingly leave it, I may mention that between the first and second phases of the recent campaign in Afghanistan some 150 men of the 92d Highlanders, whose first period of service had expired, expressed their readiness to re-engage, provided they were permitted to serve in their own corps; but if they were liable to be transferred to some other regiment on the 92d going home, they would certainly claim their discharge. Under existing rules the wish of these men could not be entertained, but the authorities in England, on being referred to, wisely authorised a temporary relaxation of the regulations. What was the result ? Why, when the war broke out again, and when every tried soldier was worth his weight in gold, the 92d Highlanders were stronger by 150 seasoned men than they otherwise would have been (cheers). After citing one or two facts in confirmation of these opinions, General Roberts said every soldier experienced in war would tell them that they should do all in their power to uphold the regimental system, and to foster and encourage that sensitive plant, *esprit de corps*, which, like other sentiments having their roots in our common nature, played as large and influential a part in life as the dictates of reason itself. *Esprit de corps* was the backbone of the British army. It was this feeling which taught our soldiers to take an interest in the traditions of their regiment, and consequently to take a pride in helping to keep up its good name. It must be remembered that fighting was not the only demand made upon our soldiers. It was of course the main object to be kept in view in any system of training, but all, especially British soldiers, must possess great powers of endurance. Without them they are really worth nothing. What was it that caused the long casualty roll during a campaign ? Not the losses in battle, but the steady, never-ceasing disease, brought about by insufficient and badly-cooked food, hard work, night duties, and by exposure to extremes of heat and cold. Against such trials only the strongest could bear up, and unless our regiments are composed of men full grown, and of tried stamina, our armies—in point of numbers weak enough at the best for the work they had to do—must dwindle away very rapidly when they took the field. During the late Afghan war the boy regiments broke down without an exception. He desired to bring this home to them forcibly and clearly, for in a very short time they would have nothing but boy regiments. Sir Frederick Roberts then referred to his experience when in command of the Kurram Field Force in October, 1878, and said the artillery and cavalry were seasoned soldiers; but the infantry, the 8th Foot, had only been two years in the country, which was not sufficient to remedy the evils of the system. Indeed it had been for some time accepted by the authorities in India that during the first three years after their arrival from England regiments were not fit for hard work. This meant that one-third of the British infantry in India were always unfit for active service. If the system of short service was persisted in, it would be impossible for a British force ever again to perform such a march as those magnificent troops he had the honour and pride to command made from Kabul to Kandahar. [illegible] understood, the necessity of having a reserve of trained soldiers in England. He fully admitted this necessity, but, even after the experience of 1878, he took leave to doubt whether we could always depend on securing the services of the reserve we were slowly forming, and of this he was quite certain—that we were sacrificing our army to obtain a reserve, which, except in the case of a great national danger, it was evidently not intended to make use of. Some means could, he felt confident, be devised by which our army should be able, without impairing its efficiency, to assist in making or training a reserve; but what we really required for England were two armies—a home army, and a foreign service army. Any attempt to make the foreign service army subservient to the reserve must end in failure, and, he confidently predicted, in disgrace and disaster. It was due to the nation, which had welcomed him so cordially, to be frank with it. Besides, he felt he was only stating what nearly all officers of experience would state if they had such reason as he had, and such an opportunity as was afforded him that night. These were trying times—times in which it behoved every Englishman to think of what was best for the country and the State. We have enemies without and within, and we must not hope to maintain the place we hold in the world unless we are prepared to maintain it alike by the wisdom of our counsels and by the strength and valour of our arms. At such a time it were little less than treason to know, or to believe, that there was a flaw in our armour, and not to call attention clearly and honestly to the fact. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor next proposed "The House of Lords and the House of Commons."

Earl Stanhope briefly responded for the House of Lords.

Mr. Childers, in responding for the House of Commons, said he hoped that the words which had fallen from Sir Frederick Roberts would be well weighed by those who were responsible for the government of the army. Of course on this subject there were almost as many opinions as men, and he dared say that on matters of detail they would fined considerable difference of opinion, but of this he was quite certain, that Sir Frederick Roberts had struck the right keynote when he said that they could not model the British army upon the continental armies. Those armies served for three years. Our army must serve for more than three years. He cordially agreed with what Sir Frederick Roberts said as to the attachment of soldiers to their regiments. We had been passing during the last eight or ten years through a period of transition, and he was one of those who believed that the time was approaching when it would be found to be wise to localise and still more consolidate our military institutions.

Other toasts followed.

MR. PARNELL IN PARIS.

THE *Time's* Paris Correspondent telegraphed on February 17th:—Victor Hugo, on hearing Mr. Parnell's version of the Irish agitation last night, compared Ireland to Poland. "It is not a queston of religion," he added, "but strictly a social question—rich against poor" Mr. Parnell promised, on returning to London, to send him a statement of the situation and claims of Ireland, and Victor Hugo will reply by a manifesto inviting all Europe to take up the cause of the martyr's nation. Mr. Parnell said that, though an Irish insurrection would be most legitimate, the League dissuaded such an attempt, for the Irish, being without arms or resources, while England was strong and powerful, would inevitably be crushed. The League, therefore, did its utmost to inculcate patience. Meanwhile their object was to alleviate, as much as possible, the sufferings of Ireland. Mr. Parnell was interviewed yesterday by the *Citoyen*, an Irreconcilable, and the *Triboulet*, a Legitimist paper. The former he assured that the movement was not a political, but a social revolution, and that Irishmen of all creeds and parties were marching towards one goal—the abolition of landlordism and the division of the land among all. The latter was told by Mr. Egan that he should remain in Paris as long as was necessary, but he hoped a year would suffice to accomplish his task. As was to be expected, the Catholic papers are scandalized at Mr. Parnell's fraternizing with Victor Hugo and Rochefort. The *Monde* remarks that if he had the tact and knowledge essential to a statesman, he could not be so ignorant of France as to commit such a blunder. The champion of a thoroughly Catholic people not only insults his own cause when hat in hand, he knocks at the doors of bitter enemies of Catholicism, but shows misconception, clumsiness, and foolishness, in short, in investing those two writers with an influence they do not possess. Though not without talent, M. Rochefort and M. Victor Hugo are not politicians; they are only political virtuosos. Nothing but phrases emanate from them. They may still elicit street or theatre plaudits, but they are incapable of giving any impulse to the Government of the Republic. As for the Conservative party, which, under so many forms and appellations, constitutes the immense majority of the nation, it either does not regard them as serious or it can deem them only concerters of social anarchy. We are much afraid Mr. Parnell has prejudiced his clients."

MR. PARNELL'S MANIFESTO TO THE LAND LEAGUE.

"To the Irish National Land League.—Paris, February 13, 1881.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have been honoured by the receipt of a resolution adopted at your meeting of the 8th inst., requesting me to proceed at once to America, with the object of securing the sympathy of the American people and the co-operation of the Irish nation there. After full and grave consideration of your resolution and of the general situation, and due consultation with friends whose opinions are of great value, I have decided that it is my duty to remain in Ireland and in Parliament during the present crisis, and this for reasons which I will shortly detail to you. Our movement in America, although of great importance and capable of immense development, depends entirely upon the stand which is made in Ireland. If we are worthy of the occasion here, the American people and the Irish nation in America will give us proportionate sympathy and practical help. If the spirit and courage of our people at home be maintained, the resources of the whole Irish race abroad will be at our disposal; while if there is the slightest flinching or reaction in Ireland it will produce disastrous results in America. Nor can I agree with you that for the remainder of the present Session very little is to be exceded from Parliamentary action. The expelled Irish members have almost unanimously decided to remain in their places, and offer every resistance which the forms of the House of Commons still permit to the passage of the Coercion and Arms Bills. In this resolution I fully concurred. The results of the renewed exertions of the party since the *coup d'état* and the adoption of the gagging resolution has been, so far, most encouraging. Moreover, it would be scarcely fair of me to leave the party to face the uphill work entailed upon them, and I think I can be of some service during the passage of the Land Bill in pointing out in what respects it may fall short of a final settlement of the land question, should it fail to offer an adequate solution. The Government of England having adopted the rule of coercion and intimidation against our people at home and their representatives in Parliament, and having practically attempted to drive both one and the other outside the limits of the Constitution by the use of unconstitutional and illegal means in Parliament and the country, two courses appeared open to us. The first that the Irish members should retire in a body from the House of Commons, and announce to their constituents that the Constitutional weapon of Parliamentary representation had been snatched from their hands, and that nothing remained but sullen acquiescense or an appeal to force in opposition to that force which had been used against us. The second and only other alternative appeared to be that we should steadfastly labour on, deepening the lines and widening the area of our agitation, appealing to the masses of the population of England and Scotland, who are much less represented in the House of Commons than are the masses in Ireland—appealing, I say, against the territorialism and shopocracy which dominate Parliament to the working men and agricultural labourers of Britain who verily have no interest in the misgovernment and persecution of Ireland. I have dismissed the first of these courses from consideration, but the second alternative presents to us many elements of hope and ultimate success. As I have said, Parliament is at present governed by the landlords, manufacturers, and shopkeepers of Great Britain. At election times the springs are set in motion by the wire-pullers of the two political parties, and the masses of the electors are driven to the polling booths to register the decrees of some caucus, with place and power and not the good of the people as its object. Public opinion in England is also [illegible] and systematically perverted with regard to Ireland; but a vigorous agitation in England and Scotland would change all this. The near approach of household

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suffrage in the counties, a practical certainty before the next general election, will sound the doom of the English land system; while the starting of a working man's or agricultural labourers' candidate in every British constituency would soon bring House of Commons Radicalism to its senses. A junction between the English democracy and Ireland's would give the latter the right to make her own laws. The overthrow of territorialism in both countries, and the enfranchisement of labour from crushing taxes for the maintenance of standing armies and navies would prove irresistible, would terminate the strife of centuries, and secure a lasting friendship, based on mutual interests and confidence between the two nations. I would say, in conclusion, that there is nothing in recent events or in the coming measure of coercion to compel the Irish people to modify in the slightest degree their action of open organization and passive resistance. All coercion directed against a nation must work rather by intimidation than by its enforcement, since from the nature of the case it can only be applied to a very limited number of persons out of the mass it is intended to terrorize. The Government will rely much upon the intimidation produced by the first arrests, but if the gaps are all filled and the ranks closed, in all probability no second attempt will be made to break them. I have noticed that a proposition has been made to supply the place of the present open organization by secret committees. I could not approve of such a course for many reasons, nor do I think it would have the slightest chance of success. The Land League is not engaged in any illegal enterprise, and it is a matter of notoriety that a special jury of the city of Dublin, after a careful investigation extending over many days, by a majority of ten to two, declared the organization to be perfectly legal and constitutional. I do but believe the arrests will be numerous, although probably a widespread system of terrorism by means of warnings conveyed to individuals through the police will be adopted. Disregard these threats. Let no man leave his post. Continue your organization as before, and have others ready to take the place of those who may be arrested. By this policy of passive endurance the Irish people will command the respect of the world and will prove themselves worthy of freedom. To the tenant-farmers I would say that theirs is now a position of great responsibility. Upon their action during the next few months probably depends the future of Ireland for a generation. Great exertions have been made for them. The [illegible] of America have been enlisted, and [illegible] is falling in, and will continue to fall [illegible] country. Michael Davitt has manfully [illegible] face the horrors of penal servitude, and [illegible] in every part of Ireland are willing [illegible] imprisonment for their sake. The [illegible] are not called upon to make great [illegible] to run much risk themselves. They are [illegible] to pay unjust rents and not to take [illegible] which others have been evicted for such [illegible] they collapse and start back at the first [illegible] will show themselves unworthy of all [illegible] done for them during the past 18 [illegible] They will prove to the world that they are [illegible] the lot of slavery which has been theirs, [illegible] oppression and tyranny should be their [illegible]ndition. If, on the other hand, they re[illegible] precepts and bear themselves as men willing to suffer a little for the good of all, they will make for themselves a name in Irish history, and their children may speak proudly of them as the precursors of Irish liberty. I have every confidence that they will be stanch and that the spirit which has been created will survive every persecution and outlive temporary coercion. The honour of Ireland is in the keeping of her 600,000 tenant-farmers, and I ask them to preserve the union and organization which have already gained such great results. If they do this and persist in their refusal to pay unjust rents, and in their refusal to take farms from which others have been unjustly evicted, a brilliant victory and the peace and prosperity of our country will be their near and certain rew[ard]. —"I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

"CHARLES STEWART PARNELL."

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—In the Standard to-day occurs the following sentence, in a leading article on the subject of the Secret Correspondence between the Ameer of Kabul and the Russians in Turkestan, just published:—

"Lord Hartington will vainly attempt to persuade himself that this Correspondence will not influence the public mind upon the controversy, whether we should or should not evacuate Kandahar."

As I have frequently addressed you regarding our operations and policy in Afghanistan, I wish to state that, after a perusal of the letters alluded to, I see no reason whatever why I should depart from the sentiments which I have expressed in various letters which you have been good enough to publish —in October, 1878; 10th September, 1879; 13th January; 8th April; 7th, 10th, and 13th September, 1880. Intrigue is far more likely to take place if we remain in the country than if we leave the Afghans free from our interference. Our newly-installed Ameer will become disaffected, and we shall have no friend in the country save those within arm's reach. We shall place ourselves in the wrong by the annexation, and forfeit the power to preach moderation to others.

Kandahar is said by many able men to be a good strategic position; but it lacks many essential qualities. The district cannot feed a large body of troops such as would be sufficient for our object; the line of communication is bad—through, for most part, a barren, waterless tract, much subject to interruption by marauders; and the post would be far distant from any point whence large reinforcements could be drawn for extensive operations in advance. For, I contend, it is not proposed to hold Kandahar, and an advanced post or two, and to remain there in the event of our forward movement provoking similar enterprise from the North.

Moreover, a British force at the Southern capital would be unable, I conceive, to prevent all communication between Herat and Kabul; so that a combination would probably be formed against us by the two Sirdars, at present rivals, but who would join forces against a common enemy. Kandahar might be attacked from Kabul, and perhaps from Herat also, before it could be supported from the South. In Sind there are at present no large cantonments. So long, however, as we hold the Durani capital (if not under any circumstances) we should continue military occupation of the Khyber mountains, so as to ensure our rapid advance into Northern Afghanistan, in the event of Abdulrahman abandoning the cause of the British.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. KAYE, Lieutenant-General.

February 9.

SIR,—I venture with all courtesy to remark that Lieut. General Kaye's belief, expressed in his letter to you of this morning, that our occupation of Kandahar would not prevent communication between Herat and Kabul, is not borne out by the experience of recent investigators. I would refer him especially to an interesting paper contributed by Captain Beavan to the September number of the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. Nor are the Lieutenant-General's other remarks more capable of withstanding searching analysis. If, at the present moment, it is difficult for the district to feed a large body of troops, it is solely because during the last century and a half it has been hurried by Afghan marauders. Remove the evil, and the district will become again the fruitful granary which it was in the time of Shah Abbas the Great and his successors.

General Kaye's remarks regarding the necessity of occupying the Kabul Passes as well as Kandahar have been answered in anticipation by the greatest English strategist of the age. I refer to the lecture given on the 13th December, 1878, by Sir E. B. Hamley, at the Royal United Service Institution. —I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. B. MALLESON, Colonel.

February 12.

THE CASTES AND TRADES OF INDIA.

ON the 10th a lecture on Indian castes and trades, was delivered at the London Institution, by Professor Monier Williams, C. I. E. He said India had been described as a poor country on the verge of bankruptcy, whereas it was really a rich country, with a poor population. Its potential wealth was, incalculable. Indian art was in an advanced state, long before Europe had emerged from barbarism; but at present the want of capital and the dislike to machinery were fatal to successful competition with European artisans, though Indian workmen were content with far lower wages. The secret of the beauty of Indian art lay in delicacy of touch and manipulation. The hand was still the chief implement in India. No European machinery ought to supersede it, and Indian art ought never to abandon its own national traditions and pure taste for meretricious ideas derived from Europe. The lecturer exhibited several exquisite specimens of Indian Industrial skill, lent for the occasion by the South Kensington Museum, such as Dacca muslin, Kincob work, silver work, wooden carvings, pottery, and jewellery. Cotton cloth imported from Manchester was far inferior to that woven and decorated with patterns by man's hand in India, but was cheaper. Spinning and weaving mills had lately been erected at Bombay, but native artisans were organizing bands of minstrels, who went about the bazaars singing songs ridiculing the vulgarity of taste displayed in European textile fabrics. The connexion between trades and castes was then explained. Every caste originally had its fixed occupation, and many castes, were merely trade guilds. Some castes, however, had changed their occupations. All the low castes might be tillers of the soil; these constituted-three-fourths of the whole population; the higher-castes might engage in almost any industry. The Indian village system was the germ out of which the present castes and trades were developed. The various functionaries of an autonomous village community were then described. It any one offended against caste rules, he was "Boycotted." No one would buy from him or sell to him. "Boycotting" was a bad imitation of a custom practised in India for centuries. Modern castes, trades, and industries, were innumerable. Some new ones reported in the recent census were rather strange—such as "professional speech-makers," and "professional givers of evidence." Indian art and industry ought not to be denationalized; the evil of caste should be neutralized by corrective influences rather than by Government interference. Caste had its good side, which should be retained.

THE SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

EDWARD HANLAN, of Toronto, Canada, and Elias C. Laycock, of Sydney, New South Wales, sculled from Putney to Mortlake, for the Championship, a stake of 500*l*. a side, and the *Sportsman* Challenge cup, on Monday, the 14th. Feby. The race, which was originally fixed to take place on the 17th Jany' but was postponed through the frozen state of the river, was looked forward to with great interest. Opinion, however, was largely in favour of Hanlan, the betting being 4 to 1 on him on the morning of the race. The men got off to a capital start at the first attempt, at 25 minutes past two o'clock. The rain had just previously ceased falling; the wind, although rather strong, was with the men, and although the tide was decidedly sluggish, the river was in very good condition for the contest. Hanlan, who had won the toss for choice of stations, and taken the Middle sex shore, commenced his journey with a stroke of 35 to the minute, as against 37 of the Australian, but managing to get a much better pace on his boat, he began to show in front immediately after the start. At the Creek in the Bishop's grounds he had obtained a lead of a length, which by the time the upper end of the concrete wall was reached he had succeededin doubling. At this point he was pulling 29 strokes per minute, whilst, laycock was striking at the rate of 36. At Walden's wharf where a couple of lengths still separated the coats both men commenced the shoot for the Surrey side, upon gaining which, opposite the Soap works, Hanlan was a good three lengths to the fore, whilst by the time Hammersmith bridge was reached, where many thousands of persons had congregated, he was about four lengths in front of the Australian. After this the race requires but little description, as Hanlan, pulling on an average from 28 to 30 strokes per minute, held a lead varying from two to four or five lengths during the remainder of the way, and finally passed the winning post above the Ship at Mortlake a winner by some half-a-dozen lengths. Laycock rowed a most plucky and determined race throughout, and although it was manifest after the first half-mile that his chances of success were almost hopeless, he stuck to his work with praiseworthy perseverance. The winner's time was 2 miles 41secs.

By his victory Hanlan becomes the absolute owner of the *Sportsman* Championship of England Challenge Cup, he having won it three times consecutively, viz., by his beating Elliot, Trickett, and Laycock. In addittion to winning the 1,000*l* stake money, Hanlan also gains 100 promised by the donors of the trophy to whoever should win the cup outright, whilst there will be further presented to him a gold commemorative medal, valued 25 guineas.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette.*)

War Office, Pall Mall, Feb. 18.

2nd Dragoon Guards, 2nd Lieut. G. P. Douglas from the Royal Artillery and Wigtown Milita, to be 2nd Lieut, vice G. B. Preston, promoted.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. F. E. F. Polhill-Turner from the Bedford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice C. C. Shaw, promoted.

7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. F. A. Barton, from the West Kent Militia to be 2nd Lieut, vice E. Ditmas, promoted.

Lieut. H. H. Calvert, from the Royal South Gloucester Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice D. V. Pirie, promoted.

2nd Dragoons, Lieut. [illegible] Adams, from the Royal London Militia, to be 2nd [illegible], vice A. W. M. Richards, promoted.

4th Hussars, Lieut. P. V. Purcell, from the Dublin County Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. A. Critchley, promoted.

8th Hussars, Lieut. W. J. Bird, from the Royal Cumberland Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice E. Christy, deceased.

9th Lancers, Lieut. F. W. Duff, from the Royal Elthorne or 5th Middlesex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut. vice the Honble. R. H. Westenra, deceased.

16th Lancers, Lieut. J. D. Calley, from the Royal Wiltshire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice M. H. Woods, promoted.

18th Hussars, Lieut. W. R. Currie, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. L. Walter, transferred to the 7th Hus.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Col. and Bt-Col. L. H. Denne to be Col. vice W. W. A. Lukin, who retires upon full pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Lieut-Col. and Bt. Col. P. W. L'Estrange to be Col. vice H. Renny, who retires upon full-pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Lieut-Col. and B. Col. W. H. Goodenough, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut-Col vice Bt. Col. P. W. L'Estrange, promoted.

Major Vivian Dering Majendie, C. B., upon the Seconded List, to be Lieut-Col. upon the Seconded List.

Major J. E. Blackwell to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt-Col J. H. Denne, promoted.

Capt Leonard Downes, upon the Seconded List, to be Major upon the Seconded List.

Capt, B. R. Greig to be Major, vice J. E. Blackwell, promoted.

Capt. P. Lewes, upon the Seconded List, retires upon a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

Capt, J. Day, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice H. Torkington, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt, H. H. Crookenden, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice F. N. Innes, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt, H. D. Dunlop, from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice J. C. Dalton, placed upon the Seconded List.

Capt, A. J. Lavie (late Madras), from the Seconded List, to be Capt, vice A. R. Fraser, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut, M. Wynell-Mayow to be Capt, vice H. Lyall placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut H. P. Dawson to be Capt, vice J. K. Trotter, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut, H. W. Brackenbury to be Capt, vice B. R. Greig, promoted.

Lieut R. W. P. Robertson to be Capt, vice W. M. Campbell, placed upon the Seconded List.

Lieut F. R. Thackeray, from the Seconded List, to be Lieut, vice H. T. Butcher, placed upon the Seconded List.

Vety Surgn, First Class, E. Kelly, retires upon half-pay.

The officer placed upon the Seconded List in the London Gazette of the 18th Jan, 1881, should have been described as Capt F. L. Graves, and not as therein stated.

1st Foot-Lieut G. H. FitzGerald, from the Royal Cumberland Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice J. G. Robinson, transferred to be 6th Foot.

7th Foot, Lieut T. H. Kemmis, from the Queen's County Militia, to be Second Lieut-vice C. A. Staniland, promoted.

Lieut the Hon'ble C. J. White, from the Prince of Wales' Royal Regiment of Longford Rifles Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice E. M. Barttelot, promoted.

10th Foot, Lieut J. Pim, from the Royal Tyrone Fusiliers Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice G. R. Row transferred to the 51st Foot.

Lieut D. J. Gaisford, from the Clare Militia, to be Second Lieut., vice F. G. G. Griffin, transferred to the 44th Foot.

11th Foot, Lieut B. C. McCalmont, from the Hampshire Militia, to be Second Lieut, vice the Hon'ble W. Yarde-Buller, promoted.

12th Foot, 2nd Lieut. L. Herbert, from the 3rd Foot to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. F. Poulton, promoted.

Second Lieut J. O. S. Fayrer, from the 24th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut, vice E. A. Kemble, promoted.

14th Foot, Second Lieut A. B. C. Williams, from the 21st Foot, to be 2nd Lieut, vice H. Walker, promoted.

15th Foot, Lieut W. P. Standish, from the North York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice W. B. Piers, promoted.

24th Foot, 2nd Lieut J. H. du B. Travers, from the 108th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut, vice F. C. K. Hunter, promoted.

Lieut W. Honywood, from the East Kent Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice A. T. D. Neave, promoted.

25th Foot, Lieut H. J. C. Stanton, from the Royal South Lincoln Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice G. de W. Verner, promoted.

26th Foot, Lieut A. V. Ussher, from the Royal East Middlesex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, on augmentation.

27th Foot, Lieut S. G. Radcliff, from the Armagh Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice R. C. C. Cox, promoted.

28th Foot, Lieut C. A. Brown, from the East Kent Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice H. d'A. P. Taylor, promoted.

Lieut J. L. Gotter, from the North York Milita, to be 2nd Lieut, vice W. R. P. Wallace, promoted.

33rd Foot, 2nd Lieut K Chesney, from the 66th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut, vice F. W. Eagar, promoted.

35th Foot, Lieut R. G. A. Shary, from the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice A. D. Homfray, transferred to the 23rd Foot.

Lieut O. C. Le Marchant, from the 2nd (North,) Regiment Royal Guernsey Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice F. W. M. D. Scott, transferred to the 31st Foot.

Lieut E. M. Reed, from the Wexford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, in succession to 2nd Lieut L. E. du Moulin, 107th Foot, promoted.

36th Foot, Lieut T. E. Hickman, from the (King's Own) 1st Stafford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice C. E. Wegg-Prosser, transferred to the Rifle Bgde.

41st Foot, Lieut W. H. Kennedy, from the Kildare Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice J. H. Goodwyn, promoted.

44th Foot, 2nd Lieut. J. C. Swete, from the 105th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut, vice S. Neary, promoted into the 56th Foot.

2nd Lieut. F. G. G. Griffin, from the 10th, Foot, to be 2nd Lieut. vice J. T. Spencer, promoted.

48th Foot, Lieut. G. L. B. Killick, from the North York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice T. H. Plumer, appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

Lieut. A. S. Rooke, from the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. I. Forbes, transferred to the 67th Foot.

50th Foot, Lieut. C. H. M. Arrowsmith, from the 1st Royal Cheshire Militia to be 2nd Lieut, vice L. Brock-Hollinshead, promoted.

51st Foot, 2nd Lieut. G. R. Row, from the 10th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. S. Cave-Browne-Cave, promoted.

57th Foot, Lieut. S. Frazer, from the East Kent Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice G. G. J. S. Jones, promoted.

64th Foot, Lieut. E. S. Streckland, from the East Kent Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice A. T. F. Edwards, transferred to the 18th Foot.

Lieut. W. A. E. Redmond, from the Wexford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice P. H. Fuller, transferred to the 65th Foot.

65th Foot, 2nd Lieut. P. H. Fuller, from the 64th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut, vice R. H. Kirkwood, transferred to the 11th Foot.

66th Foot, Lieut. S. Harrison, from the (King's Own) 1st Stafford Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice K. Chesney, transferred to the 33rd Foot.

67th Foot, 2nd Lieut. R. I. Forbes, from the 48th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut, vice M. E. Carthew-Yorstoun, promoted into the 37th Foot.

68th Foot, Lieut. L. Parke, from the Dorset Militia to be 2nd Lieut, vice M. Murphy, promoted.

Lieut. G. W. Keane, from the Waterford Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. G. Way, appointed a Probationer for the S. C.

72nd Foot, Lieut. R. M. Richardson, from the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice H. G. Lang, promoted.

76th Foot, Lieut. B. St. J. Le Marchant, from the 2nd (North) Regt. Royal Guernsey Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice H. G. Thorold, promoted.

Lieut A. W. B. Buckle. from the East York Militia, to be 2nd Lieut, vice A. F. Mackenzie, transferred to the 93rd Foot.

83rd Foot, Lieut L T V Wilkinson, from the Royal South Down Militia, to be 2nd Lieut vice R. W. F. Monteith, promoted.

86th Foot, Lieut R F R Formby, from the Royal Glamorgan Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut on augmentation.

Lieut E D Heinemann, from the Royal Sussex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Lieut. W. J. McWhinnie, from the Rayal East Middlesex Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., on augmentation.

Lieut. R. L. Bower, from the Kerry Militia to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. A. S. Buckle, promoted.

89th Foot, 2nd Lieut. F. T. Williams, from the 16th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice C. P. Lloyd, transferred to the 3rd Foot.

91st Foot, 2nd Lieut. C. N. Evelegh, from the Londonderry Militia, to be Second Lieut., vice F, Wyllie, appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

Lieut, A. Aytoun, from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice F. Gordon, transferred to the 49th Foot.

93rd Foot, 2nd Lieut. A. F. Mackenzie, from the 76th Foot, to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. B. Urmston, promoted.

97th Foot, Lieut. F. B. Fanshawe, from the Royal South Lincoln Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice E. L. A. Heygate, promoted.

Lieut. H. W. Lowry, from the Royal Tyrone Fusiliers Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. W. C. Brook, transferred to the 99th Foot.

101st Foot, Gentleman Cadet A. H. Van Straubenzee, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be 2nd Lieut., in succession to 2nd Lieut. H. J. Bremner, 104th Foot, promoted.

102nd Foot, Lieut. W. M. Dawes, from the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be Lieut., E. S. Pipe-Wolferstan, transferred to the 38th Foot.

103rd Foot, Lieut. R. T. Triscott, from the Royal Glamorgan Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. T. King, appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

104th Foot, Lieut A. F. Mann, from the Royal South Gloucester Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. Ffennell, promoted.

Lieut. C. W. B. Farrant, from the 2nd or North Durham Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. F. Williams, promoted.

105th Foot, 2nd Lieut. A. G. Crawford, from the Carlow Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice G. F. Ottley, promoted.

Lieut. A. G. B. Bax, from the 1st or West Norfolk Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. G. Smith, transferred to the 29th Foot.

Lieut, W. C. Hawker, from the Hampshire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. C. Swete, transferred to the 44th Foot.

106th Foot, Lieut. R. J. Gardiner, from the North Tipperary Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. T. Payne, promoted.

107th Foot, Lieut J. S. Egginton, from the Hampshire Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice M. H. S. Jones-Saltou, promoted.

Lieut. H. H. M. O'Grady, from the North Tipperary Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice A. H. Rutherford, transferred to the 102nd Foot.

2nd Lieut. C. H. Burnett, from the Royal Artillery and Wigtown Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. T. Deveton, promoted.

108th Foot, Lieut. J. W. B. Silverthrone, from the 3rd Middlesex or Royal Westminster Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice R. P. A. Smith, promoted.

Lieut. J. A. Whitla, from the 2nd Somerset Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice W. B. Mullins, transferred to the 9th Foot.

Lieut. R. W. M. Jackson, from the Fife Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice J. H. du B. Travers, transferred to the 24th Foot.

109th Foot, Lieut. G. H. Johnston, from the Royal Cork city Artillery Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice H. R. Brander, promoted.

Lieut. H. L. Lee, from the Worcester Militia, to be 2nd Lieut., vice W. W. Battiscombe, promoted.

Staff, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. D. C. Drury-Lowe, Bgdr.-Genl., half-pay, late 17th Lancers, to be a Bgdr-Genl. on the Staff of the Army whilst in command of the Cavy. Bgde in South Africa.

NOTICES.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

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ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerous medicines of that class have utterly failed.

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whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonial, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited Bombay, Messrs. B. S. Madon and Co., Bombay; and all the principal merchants in India.

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The following Pictures have appeared:—The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

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On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Berkley Place, near Byculla Station, the whole of the above property of John Wright, Esq.

Consisting of circular and pier tables, teapoys, chiffoniers, drawing room sofas and chairs, rocking, folding, easy and dining room chairs, dressing washing and sets of dining tables, sideboard, meat safes, hat stand, brussels hall carpets, oleographs, looking glasses, child's swing, double bird cage, four post bedstead, chests of drawers with glass book case, coir matting, gun, towel horses, sitz and bath tubs, handsome dinner and breakfast services, sets of spoons and forks in mahogany case, glassware with decanters, biscuit barrel, water filter, copper utensils, &c., &c. The property on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL RICE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnak Bunder in the Jutha of Hasan Oosman, on account of the concerned, 168 bags Bengal rice.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 bales grey printers.
5 bales grey jacconets.
5 Bales grey T cloth.
5 Cases colored prints.
5 Bales grey shirtings.
20 Cases Quarts Champagne.
50 Cases Whisky.
2 Cases Hams.
1 Case Cheese.
3 Cases Preserved Butter.

On account of the concerned.
C C—54—1 Bale damaged grey T Cloth.
S. S. & Co.—G & F—1—1 case damaged coloured papers. Ex s. s. Eclipse.
On account and at the risk of Nurotum Treebhowun.
E B—10 Cases yellow metal.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. well sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at the ground floor of the Old High Court Building, opposite to the Dockyard, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

Also an invoice of best electro-platedware consisting of rich flower vases, 3, 4, and 5 bottles, cruet stands, claret jugs, tea-seats, preserve pots, biscuit boxes, butter pots, salvers, &c., &c.

AT 1 p. m.

1 Handsome fast trotting chesnust Arab horse, quiet to drive in single and double harness.
1 handsome Madras built mail phaeton in very good order with pole-break steps, &c., by Simpson & Co.
1 buffaloe in calf, giving 4 seers of milk daily.
1 grey Australian gelding 15-2 thoroughly quiet in double and single harness and first rate tandem and four-in-hand leader.
1 handsome fast trotting grey cob, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome English-built dog-cart in very good condition.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 29th instant, at 1 p. m., at Victoria Road, Byculla, the valuable household furniture, plated ware, crockery, and glassware, piano, &c., the property of R. P. Brunton, Esq. Also the same day at 6 30 a.m., a collection of plants in excellent growth, consisting of palms, crotons, dracoenas, ferns, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th March, 1881.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH FEB., 1881.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 3rd March, 1880, it is hereby notified that the Government of India are prepared to purchase about nine hundred (900) horses suitable for Army purposes during the year 1881-82, classed as follows:—

Class I.—Walers—771.
Medium Cavalry and Hussars } 246
Field Artillery .. 253
Horse Artillery .. 272
Calss II.—Country-breds—69.
As many as possible full grown horses; the remainder young stock between 2½ and 3½ years' old.
Class III.—Arabs and Persians—60.
Medium Cavalry and Hussars } 40
Field Artillery .. 20
Horse Artillery
Total 900

The purchases will be made by Remount Agents at the stations named in the margin. Except under special circumstances, purchases will be made in Calcutta only between the 15th September and 28th February.

Calcutta. Bombay. Allahabad. Cawnpore. Lucknow. Agra. Morar. Meerut. Bareilly. Umballa. Lahore. Mooltan. Sialkot. Rawal Pindi. Peshawar.

Horses and mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, 4 to 7 years, except as regards country-breds. It is to be distinctly understood that in regard to classes I and III, remounts three years' old and mares in foal will not be purchased.

After the expiration of three (3) years from the 21st June, 1879, greys will not be purchased for Horse or Field Artillery.

The average price for a remount has been fixed at rupees five hundred and fifty (Rs. 550). Every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

G. CHESNEY, Colonel, Secretary to the Government of India.
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel, Acting Secretary to Government, Military Dept., Bombay
Fort William, the 15th February, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, GIRGAUM.

A BRAND new handsome Self-driving PARK PHAETON, suitable for a single horse or a pair of Galloways. Price, Rs. 1,050.

Just received a few large size handsome CHINA BRONZES and JAPANESE JARS. Also DESERT SETS for 18 persons.

CUTCH WORK SILVER-WARE containing Tea Sets, Salvers, Muffineers, Mugs, &c., &c.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. YLANG YLANG, FRANGIPANNE, GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET, VIOLET POWDER, FLORIDA WATER, BROWN WINDSOR SOAP
Sold everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL—PARIS, 1878.

Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each	
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., net cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

COSSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White, the finest Crystal	10 lb. Bag	Rs. 2	0	per Bag
Do. do.	40 „	„ 7	12	„
Second, White, Small White	10 „	„ 1	14	„
Do. do.	40 „	„ 7	5	„
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow	10 „	„ 1	12	„
Do. do.	40 „	„ 6	8	„

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.
No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.
MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN, Agent for Bombay Presidency.
26, Apollo Street.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,
WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET.

BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. BELOW THE PRICES of any other firm in India.

Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.

Also on hand a great variety of MUSICAL BOXES with zither and automatic figures, DRUMS and BELLS, in Hindoostance and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.

An early inspection is requested.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.

All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

Wholesale and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY PERCUSSION CAPS

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
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INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	[illegible],000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,260,[illegible] STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.,

All POLICY STAMPS paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .. [illegible]
1872 .. [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES & CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount .. £3,[illegible]

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863 .. £1,045,[illegible] | 1873 .. £2,[illegible]
1868 .. £1,[illegible] | 1878 .. £1,[illegible]

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,0[illegible]

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FIRE RISKS

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claim.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c. apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

NOTICES

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON.
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinatti, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given) the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*" *Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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